The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2752. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Mass Meeting in Union-Square.

Americans and Old-Line Whigs for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Speeches by Hons. Horace Greeley, Daniel Ullman, and R. F. Andrews.

Letters from Hon. R. S. Baldwin, Hon. James O. Putnam, Willis Hall, and Truman Smith.

Something more than two thousand persons gathered in Union Square, near Washington Statue, last evening, in response to a call upon "citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the best interests of our country, the stability of the Union, the success of our free institutions, will be best served and promoted by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency," to meet in Union Square. Added to the call was the statement that Horace Greeley, Thomas Corwin, James O. Putnam, Roger S. Baldwin, Truman Smith, Geo. R. Babcock, Daniel Ullmann, R. F. Andrews, E. L. Snow, Geo. G. Bellows, and Ex-Mayor Hall, had been invited and were expected to address the meeting. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer called the meeting to order, and the organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

President—Judge William Mitchell.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Willis Hall,
Dr. J. W. Francis,
A. J. Williamson,
Wm. Stokley,
M. R. Brewer,
S. S. Wyckoff,
Hiram Corwin,
Graham Roberts,
Wm. Welch,
Wm. H. Riblet,
J. Berrian,
Geo. W. Perkins,
T. W. Gladding,
A. W. Griswold,
J. C. Marshall,
J. P. Jones,
G. M. Simpson,
Zenas Wheeler,
Nathan C Ely,
Sam'l Sotaling,
J. H. Pinckney,
J. Comerford,
Gil't C. Deane,
Francis Godine,
J. Quackenbush,
Henry A. Burr,
Henry B. Cook,
Henry Smith,
John M. Read,
John B. Fry,
A. H. Gale,
Dr. Clarke Wright,
John H. Briggs,
Andrew Crait,
Chas B. Tappen,
John Forshay,
Geo W Quintard,
Chas. L. Frost,
Benj. F. Camp,
A. B. Brinckerhoff,
John Newhouse,
John Paine,
Dr. S. R. Kirby,
An. Lambrecht,
Noah Worrall,
James McDennis,
Alex. Spaulding,
Jas. G. Elliott,
Dr. F. S. Harris,
J. M. Andrews,
E. R. Sproulls,
N. S. Husted,
E. Warner,
A. J. Steward,
Wm. V. Brady,
J. M. Patterson,
W. H. Albertson,
Chas. Roome,
G. M. Bucklin,
David S. Jarvis,
Peter Palm,
A. L. Wood,
D. F. Bacon,
John H. Brady,
Dr. J. W. Ranney,
Chas. McNeil,
J. W. Currier,
John B. Webb,
W. R. Havens,
W. Boardman, Jr,
John Delemater,
H. S. Smith,
James Owens,
Dennis McCabe,
Wm. G. Mickel,
Isaac J. Oliver,
Am. C. Kingsland,
Shepherd Knapp,
Geo. B. Deane,
Thos. McCormick,
Samuel Strong,
Horatio Reed,
Harvey Hart,
Abraham Lent,
Wm. Tucker,
C. E. Hoffman,
Peter V. Husted,
B. F. Weymouth,
Jos. Southworth,
Peter Coutant,
A. S. Hope,
John Welsh,
R. M. Minturn,
Edwin V. Price,
L. L. Johnson,
Floyd Smith, Jr.,
C. E. Gildersleeve,
Joel W. Mason,
Sewel Dodge,
J. B. Dunham,
C. N. Decker,
John Ridley,
Allan Hay,
Edwin Ferguson,
Thomas E. Smith,
A. D. Fry,
John Sheridan,
Wm. S. Wood,
Daniel Herrick,
Henry Skinner,
E. C. Johnson,
James M. Murray,
Wm. S. Davison,
John P. Hone.

SECRETARIES.

J. W. Winegar,
Chas H. Swords,
A. B. Hemphill,
John Cooper,
W. Ryan,
J. W. Denman,
H. Ainslee,
John Shea,
W. Lyons,
S. Koppman.
Robt. F. Mather,
Jas. A. Rodney,
J. L. Tonelly,
Joseph Flock,
C. H. Whitaker,
Aug. P. Greene,
J. W. Thompson,
John E. Burns,
R. Finch,
J. B. Pollock,
C. S. Van Orden,
L. Harney,
R. King,
F. J. Tucker,
S. J. Pollock,
S. Johnson,
James Connor,
W. M. Gillespie.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. Alexander Spaulding:

Whereas, a Presidential election once more approaches, whereof the issue is already manifest; therefore,

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, now morally certain, will fitly close an era of prodigality, imbecility and sectional discord, and usher in the rule of integrity, economy and nationality, restoring the golden age of the Republic.

Resolved, That we call upon our citizens without distinction of party to rally around the standard of Lincoln and Hamlin in the full assurance that their election will insure renewed and most needed attention to the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, too long made the sport of faction and the plaything of reckless ambition.

Resolved, That we call upon the electors of our City and State to surround and sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln with a Congress of able, experienced, discreet and incorruptible men, who will cordially and earnestly labor to restore the Era of Liberty, Honesty and National Prosperity.

When the resolutions had been read, the following letters were announced and read by the same gentleman:

POLICY AND DUTY OF THE FILLMORE MEN OF 1856—LETTER FROM HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM.

FREDONIA, July 13, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Engagements already made for the ensuing week prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend and address a mass meeting at Union Park on the 16th inst., of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the prosperity of our Union will be advanced by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

You say it is to be more particularly under the auspices of gentlemen, "many of whom have heretofore supported Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, and are not now connected with any political organization."

To meet with and confer with those who have always acted as I have, with the conservative school, prepared to follow where duty and patriotism lead, whether under a Clay, a Fillmore, or a Lincoln, or whomsoever the time shall designate, would afford me great pleasure.

You will allow me to refer briefly to our past political history.

The friends of Mr. Clay who sustained the Compromise measures of 1850, naturally yielded their support to Mr. Fillmore in 1856, whose Administration was distinguished for its fidelity to those measures. Not that they necessarily preferred the disposition made of that series of questions to some other, had such other been possible; but they accepted them as, under the circumstances, best calculated to give repose to a distracted country. They believed it was best to give and take—to win peace among brethren by concession, rather than to force it by conquest.

We saw the storm of opposition to that settlement fast yielding to the general conviction that, on the whole, it was wisest and best, and the country congratulated itself on a "final settlement" of the Slavery question.

In an evil hour, Stephen A. Douglas opened the question afresh, and plunged us into that sea of troubles in which we have been wandering, rayless and pathless, and at times hopeless, for the past six years. The Missouri Compromise, the great achievement of Mr. Clay's life—a compact which had all the sacredness of a constitutional obligation—a compact cherished in the hearts of twenty millions of American citizens as a new charter of humanity—was trodden under foot as a worthless thing, and civil war invoked to settle anew the question of free or servile labor in the Territories.

And now the author of all this harvest of mischief asks a grateful country to reward him with the highest trust in its gift!

"Conservative" men must find relations in some of the organizations which now ask their alliance, and there is a wide latitude for choice. I know nothing in the Republican Party which turns a "Conservative," whether he be such from temperament or education, into an Abolitionist, a Disunionist, or a hater of his brethren. "Friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore," to use the language of your letter, have never had much sympathy with any branch of the Democratic Party. They saw it calumniate Mr. Clay down to the grave from the time of the election in 1824. He was ever the target for all their hunters, and he went into his grave covered with their poisoned arrows. He was hardly at rest in his tomb before it undid the most glorious act of his life.

From my stand point, I cannot see how any friend of Mr. Clay can vote for either of the Democratic candidates.

Where then shall we go? Two paths are open before us. We can support Mr. Lincoln, and seek to inaugurate a Republican policy in the Government, under his auspices, or we can support Mr. Bell. Now, gentlemen, I yield my unqualified assent to every eulogium that has been pronounced on Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. Their names are synonyms of every public and private virtue. The Republic has no worthier men. But this fact stares us in the face. In them, able and worthy as they are, the hour and the men for success do not meet. Nobody believes, no sane or insane man pretends, that in the State of New-York they can command a tenth of the popular vote. A vote for them in any Northern State is a vote thrown away. If I lived in a Southern State, where a Lincoln ticket is not in the field, I would give my best energies to the Baltimore Union ticket. And if a Lincoln ticket were in the field, but only nominally so, where to support it would be practical neutrality in the contest, then I would vote for Bell and Everett, as the best thing I could do to defeat the Democracy, and as eminently fitting and proper in itself.

But here we can do an efficient, and a fitting and proper service, only by a support of Lincoln. And yet, strange to say, there are men, once "friends of Clay and Fillmore," who advise a support of Douglas, if necessary to defeat Lincoln in New-York—not to do Douglas any service, but to defeat an election by the College, and throw it into Congress.

The friends of Breckinridge are looking to the same result to take the election over the House to the Senate, where less than fifty men may make a President of Lane for thirty millions.

All interests are proposing to make a common fight against Lincoln, that the Presidency may be scrambled for in the Congressional ring.

If our "Union" friends shall succeed, and catch a President in Lane by their pains, they will learn by experience a lesson I will learn at a cheaper rate.

Now, let me ask, why should we not vote for Lincoln, and sustain the Republican policy? First—What is that policy in regard to the leading issue of the day? This and nothing more, as I understand it: To preserve to freedom Territories now free. In other words, to adhere to the principles of Mr. Clay, as declared by him in his memorable speech in 1850. It makes no retrograde movement in all that pertains to human progress. It does not propose to interfere with Slavery in the States, but the contrary. It has some Abolitionists in its body,—so had the old Whig Party. But it is no more an Abolition Party, and from the strong conservative element in it, can no more become so than can the Baltimore Union Party. Every liberal-minded man knows this. If it is sectional, because its ticket is made from the North, and its main support is in the North, the responsibility of this lies at the door of the Democratic Party, for it has established a reign of terror all over the South which renders it unsafe for men to coöperate with the organization.

Now who, and what, is Mr. Lincoln, that Conservative men should shrink from him as from contagion? I have read him carefully, and have not been able to find a sentiment in all his frank, unreserved discussions, which does not accord with what Mr. Clay has uttered over and over again. He is opposed to making Free Territory Slave. So was Mr. Clay. He looks hopefully to the extinction of the institution, and the substitution of a more humane and just relation of labor to capital, and that by the parties interested, and in lawful and proper ways. So did Mr. Clay. He is no fanatic, bawling after equal social and political right for the negro with the white race. Read his debate with Senator Douglas for the most sound and common-sense views on all this class of questions. He does believe the negro to be a man, and not a thing, and that the broad humanity of our Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as the free gift of God, is a universal principle, as good at the tropics as in the temperate latitudes. Did Mr. Clay think otherwise? I see nothing in Mr. Lincoln's political character which repels me from his support.

In his personal character I find much that is attractive. It is the universal testimony, it comes from political foe and friend alike, who know him, that he has kept his heart sound in all his life battle. So preëminent is his integrity, so deep-rooted is his justice in public confidence, that his familiar appellation is a *sobriquet* indicative of that confidence.

Few men win this in any country. Aristides did, and he was banished from Athens because he was "honest."

We are not immaculate, but I do not believe we are yet prepared to banish our Aristides because he is called "the Just." Very respectfully,

JAMES O. PUTNAM.

THE TAYLOR MEN OF 1848—LETTER FROM TRUMAN SMITH.

NEW YORK CITY, No. 49 Wall street, June 10, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your note of yesterday's date, in which, acting as a Committee in behalf of citizens of New-York, you invite me to address a public meeting to be held at the Union-square, in this City, on Monday evening, July 16th inst., to be composed in a large degree of the friends of Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, not at present particularly connected with any political organization, but who are convinced that the best interests of our country, the stability of the Union, and the success of our free institutions, will be best subserved and promoted by the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Fully sympathizing with you and those you represent in the object indicated, nothing would afford me more satisfaction than to take some part, however humble it might be, on such an occasion; but I regret to be obliged to say that, having within the last three or four weeks experienced serious indisposition, from which I am not as yet fully restored, I cannot undertake to address a public assembly, in the open air, at so early a date as the 16th instant, and will only add that I fully believe that were Henry Clay now living he would in some marked form assert the principles and maintain the cause which you yourselves propose to assert and maintain by sustaining Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency; and therefore possibly (such as is now contemplated) at a more advanced stage of the canvass, (particularly if assembled indoors,) should you and other friends desire it. With sentiments of high respect, I am faithfully and truly yours,

TRUMAN SMITH.

M. R. Brewer and R. F. Andrews, Esqs., Committee.

LETTER FROM ROGER S. BALDWIN, OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, July 14, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 9th, inviting me to attend and address the Mass Meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the prosperity of our Union will be advanced by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, to be held at Union-square, in the City of New-York, on Monday evening, arrived during my absence from the State. Regretting that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion, I avail myself of the earliest leisure moment since my return to-day, to express to you my cordial sympathy and concurrence in the patriotic purposes of the meeting, and to tender to you my congratulations on the auspicious indications from every part of the country, that the sectional oligarchy, which, under the specious name of Democracy, has so long and so grievously misgoverned the nation, is destined to a sure and speedy overthrow, to be succeeded, I confidently trust, by an Administration imbued with the spirit and conducted on the principles upon which our Government was founded and administered, and our glorious Union cemented, by the Fathers of the Republic.

Thanking you for the honor of your invitation, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

To M. R. Brewer and R. F. Andrews, Esqs., Committee, No. 40 Park-row.

THE OLD CLAY GUARD—LETTER FROM WILLIS HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your note of yesterday, requesting me to preside at a mass meeting to be held at Union-square on Monday evening next, of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the prosperity of our Union will be advanced by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

I could conscientiously join in such a meeting as you propose, owing to events which have occurred within the last three months, and should feel myself very highly honored to preside over its deliberations; but I am reluctantly compelled to decline. The state of my health renders it quite impossible.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and for those whom you represent, my very cordial thanks for the honor you have intended me.

With high regard, I am your friend and servant,

WILLIS HALL.

When all the letters had been read, the President announced Mr. Greeley as the first speaker.

REMARKS OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley said he believed he was addressing an audience composed largely of old Whigs, and believing so, he proposed to speak to them in favor of that old Whig, Abraham Lincoln, as against Stephen A. Douglas. He was not surprised that at the last Presidential election many old Whigs preferred to vote for Mr. Fillmore, who had always been a Whig, rather than to vote for Col. Fremont, who had always been a Democrat; but he could not see any reason why old Whigs should favor the election of Mr. Douglas, who had never been a Whig, and oppose Mr. Lincoln, who was a Whig, while the Whig Party had a recognized existence. In this State there were some men, claiming to be Whigs, who were working against Mr. Lincoln, on the alleged ground that he was a sectional man, holding sectional principles. Now he proposed to test the principles of Mr. Lincoln, by the standard of acknowledged Whig doctrine; and in doing so he should, for that occasion, consider Mr. Brooks, who was the most ardent opponent of Mr. Lincoln in the City, an authority as to what Whig doctrine was. In 1847, Mr. James Brooks was a member of a Convention, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions. On that occasion Mr. Brooks drew the resolutions which were presented to the Convention, and among them was one strongly opposed to the conversion of Free territory into Slave territory. That was Whig doctrine, acknowledged as such, and as such was written by Mr. Brooks. Now, he would ask whether Mr. Lincoln or the Republican Party had ever gone further than that? He was positive they never had. That was good Republican doctrine; it was good Whig doctrine, and it was written by Mr. Brooks. Then there was another man who was working actively against Mr. Lincoln, and that man was Washington Hunt. He (Mr. Greeley) proposed to try Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Hunt's standard of Whig doctrine. In 1848, he (Mr. G.) went to Congress, and there found Mr. Hunt and Mr. Lincoln; and, lately, he had been comparing their records, on all points of Whig doctrine that were voted on during that session. He had found them precisely the same—always voting together, except in one case, and that case was a resolution prohibiting the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. When the resolution came up, a motion was made to lay it on the table. Mr. Lincoln voted in favor of laying it on the table, while Mr. Hunt, with Mr. Greeley voted against—so that the only difference in their records showed Mr. Lincoln to be the most conservative man. Mr. Lincoln did not favor laying the resolution on the table because he was in favor of the Slave-trade, by any means, but because he deemed it inexpedient to raise the question at that time. How was it, then, that Washington Hunt was talking against Mr. Lincoln on the ground of sectionalism? Mr. Hunt, during the time referred to, voted in every instance with the Northern Whigs. On every question touching that of Slavery in the Territories Mr. Hunt voted with Mr. Greeley and the other Northern Whigs; and they all acted in accordance with the Whig doctrine laid down by Mr. Brooks. How was it, then, that Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hunt were now found helping Mr. Douglas, the breaker down of the Missouri Compromise? Why was it they had turned against their old Whig friend, Mr. Lincoln, and were found aiding Mr. Douglas? On all questions of Slavery, Mr. Hunt voted with Mr. Lincoln to let Slavery alone in the States where it existed, and to keep it out of the Territories. But they said Mr. Lincoln was sectional, because in one of his speeches he had said he did not think the United States would always be divided on the Slavery question; that he believed they would at some time be either all Slave or all Free States. Well, if that doctrine was sectional, it was the doctrine held and declared by Henry Clay, and he believed Mr. Clay was indorsed by Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hunt. In conclusion, Mr. Greeley referred to the time when the Chamber of Commerce of this City sent a protest to Congress against a proposition to let every State make its own improvements in its rivers and harbors, and tax the vessels of other States using their waters for commerce for the outlay. That bill, he claimed, would, if it had passed, have crippled the commerce of the States with each other, and proved greatly injurious to the country; and that was the policy proposed and advocated by Mr. Douglas—it was Mr. Douglas, who proposed to erect State toll-gates across the highways of commerce, and Messrs. Brooks and Hunt were helping Mr. Douglas. Now, if the people wanted a government favorable to, and which would encourage commerce, they must elect Mr. Lincoln on his old Whig doctrine. [Applause.] They must not help Mr. Douglas as a means of electing Mr. Bell, for even if they could elect him (and he did not think it possible) he would have a Democratic Congress against him, and be voted down on every question. In short, if the people wanted a good Government they must elect Mr. Lincoln, and have honest men to support him—such men as could be found in the State of New-York.

Rufus S. Andrews, the former candidate of the American Party for Corporation Counsel, was the next speaker. He said he wished to call upon the friends of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. Under some circumstances it would have given him pleasure to vote for John Bell and Edward Everett for President and Vice-President of the United States. But as things stood now he considered that a vote for them was a vote thrown away. The platform of that party, as drawn by Mr. Erastus Brooks, was "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws." Now, was there anybody or any party in the country that was not in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws? Is there anybody here who is in favor of Disunion? [A Voice—"Yes."] The people would not be satisfied with this brief and general platform. It would not do for Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett to say that they were in favor of the Union and the Constitution without also telling the people whether they believed the Constitution gave Congress the control over the territories of the United States. James Brooks and Washington Hunt intend to sell the people. Now, what about Stephen A Douglas? [Three cheers were here given for Mr. Douglas.] Your cheers will be groans in November. Now, if you will keep still a moment, I will tell you what a miserable devil you are supporting. The speaker then referred to the course of Mr. Douglas in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and denounced him as a miserable traitor to his country. He then referred to that branch of the Democratic Party represented by Breckinridge and Lane, whom he took it for granted the people of the City could not support. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the eminent fitness of Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the old friends of Clay, Webster, and Fillmore, and exhorted his audience to come up heartily to his support.

Loud calls were here made for "Corwin," when the President announced that Mr. Corwin was not and would not be present, and in his stead he would introduce to the audience a man well known to all of them—Hon. Daniel Ullmann.

Mr. Ullmann said he proposed to speak of some things that were of interest to his old friends, with whom he had acted in times gone by. He should speak in all kindness, but at the same time distinctly and fearlessly. He had been severely criticised by many old friends for whom he entertained great respect, and he hoped they were there to-night to hear what he had to say. If the 400,000 voters of the North who, in 1856, cast their votes against the Democratic Party, had united with the 2,200,000 voters who so nearly coincided with them upon the great principles at issue, the country would have been spared the deep mortification, humiliation, and disgrace of the administration of James Buchanan. The audience well knew that he had heretofore acted with the American Party. They also knew that for the last two years he had tried his best to bring about an honorable union between the American and Republican Parties. He had long felt that these two parties agreed so nearly in sentiment upon the great principles at issue before the country, that it was a shame that they could not unite and relieve the country from the blighting effects of Democracy. But his efforts had been unavailing until now, when the American Party had not, as he believed, an organization in any State in the Union. The cause of this breaking up of the American Party was to be found in the vital principle that lay at the foundation of our Government. It was the same cause that had rent asunder the old Democratic Party. In June, 1855, the American Party of the United States held a great National Council in the city of Philadelphia, and then for two weeks this great vital principle raged as furiously as it did at Baltimore in June last. This principle was the Slavery question and the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories. He proposed to read the famous Twelfth Section of the platform of the American Party which caused the controversy in the National Council at Philadelphia. [Some one in the audience here shouted, "Don't expose them, Mr. Ullmann," which so disconcerted the speaker that he lost his temper, and threatened to call an officer if the man who made the remark dared to open his head again.]

He then proceeded to read the twelfth section, wherein, among other things, it was declared by the Council to be expedient to "pretermit" any expression of opinion with regard to the power of Congress on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. After ridiculing the far-fetched word "pretermit," which, he said, meant to "evade" and "dodge," he said that the Council, for the sake of harmony, and in order to conciliate the South, consented to pass over the question. This action of the National Council lost the party nearly the whole of New-England and the greater part of New-York. "If," said he, "the American Party in June, 1855, instead of evading this question, had taken high and honorable and constitutional ground, they would this day have been able to control the Government." Now Mr. Lincoln occupied to-day, upon this ground, precisely the same position that Henry Clay occupied all his life time.

The speaker here read long extracts from a speech made by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, in May last, wherein, in comparing the discussion between Lincoln and Douglas in the campaign for the United States Senatorship in Illinois, he gives as his opinion that Mr. Lincoln is a far more conservative man than Mr. Douglas.

During the reading of these extracts a large portion of the audience left the ground.

Having finished Mr. Benjamin's speech, he next replied to the old Clay Whigs who now criticized his position as a Republican, and declared that in voting for Lincoln he was supporting an Abolitionist. He read the oft-quoted declaration of Henry Clay, that no earthly power would ever compel him to vote for the extension of Slavery over one foot of territory now free, and drew the conclusion that Mr. Clay was as much of an Abolitionist as ever Lincoln was, and that those who criticized him for his support of Lincoln, had themselves deserted the principles of their great leader, Henry Clay.

He next proceeded to read from a letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, but had hardly commenced before it began to sprinkle, and the audience, which was already small, hastily dispersed, and left the stand almost deserted. Mr. Ullman drew his remarks abruptly to a close, intimating that he had much more to say, and would take some other opportunity to give the people of New-York his views at length.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Decapitation in the New-York Custom-House for Opinion's Sake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday last the following note was sent to me by the Collector of this port.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

SIR: You are hereby informed that your services as a Weigher of the Customs are no longer required. Respectfully, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To James P. Dunn.

Being aware that no charges had been, or could be, made against me for neglect of duty or incompetency, immediately upon the receipt of the above, I called at the Collector's Office for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of my summary dismissal, and, although the Collector was disengaged, he refused to grant me an interview. The only alternative left me was to make the inquiry of the Surveyor, which I accordingly did, by addressing him the following letter:

Hon. E. B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New-York

DEAR SIR: On Monday last I received a note from the Collector of this Port, informing me that my services as a Weigher of the Customs were no longer required.

That I may know upon what grounds my removal, by an Administration I have so faithfully supported, is predicated, permit me to ask you, as the head of the Department of which I was a subaltern, if you ever had cause to believe me derelict in the discharge of my duties, or guilty of any act unbecoming the character of an officer.

My object in addressing you is to ask you, as the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, whether any complaints have been made to you against me, relative to the discharge of my duties as a Weigher of the Customs, or whether you had preferred any charges against me to the Collector which would warrant my removal on account of neglect or incompetency to discharge my official duties? Having been refused an audience by the Collector, for an explanation of the cause of my removal, in justice to myself I respectfully request from you a reply to this note.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860. JAS. P. DUNN.

To which I received the following reply:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-street, July 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of yesterday, I have to say that no complaints for dereliction of duty or conduct unbecoming an officer, have been made to me, nor have I preferred any charges against you to the Collector; had I done so, you would have had, as is always the custom of this office, an official notice of the same.

Very truly, &c.,

To James P. Dunn. E. B. HART.

From the correspondence and particularly from the curt and peremptory note of the Collector, I leave it to an unbiased public, to decide whether my removal, so evidently without cause given by me, is not a direct proscription for opinion's sake. If those who have been the warm supporters of the present Administration are thus to be ostracised because they dare manfully and openly to proclaim their choice for the succession, it is high time that the Democratic Party were made aware of it. My choice was and is Judge Douglas for the Presidency, and while exposing the proscriptive policy of the present dynasty, I glory in the cause for the support of which I have thus called vindictive punishment upon my head.

Very respectfully, JAMES P. DUNN.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1860.

Mr. Douglas at Hartford.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE DEMOCRACY—DIFFERENT METHODS OF REPORTING THE SAME MATTER.

COURANT OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, July 16.

Mr. Douglas arrived in this city at 7½ o'clock this evening. The Douglas wing of the Democratic party had arranged to receive and escort him to his quarters at the United States Hotel, where he was to have received his friends. The Breckinridge wing of the party have quietly been at work for a couple of days, headed by A. E. Burr, publisher of the Hartford *Times*, to take the reception in their own hands. The result was that they met Mr. D. at the dépôt, with Colt's Armory Band and Guards, and a carriage drawn by four horses, to escort him to the State-house, where he was welcomed. 100 guns were fired, church bells rung, and a large crowd turned out.

Mr. Douglas expressed himself grateful for the reception given him. He denounced the Republican and Breckinridge Parties, calling them sectional, and claimed that he and his party occupied the middle and true ground, and were the regular Democratic Party, and the only party which could save the country. Mr. Douglas is the guest of Mayor Deming. A. E. Burr, who has refused to support Douglas, rode in the carriage with him, while those who have worked faithfully, early and late, and claimed to be leaders of the Douglas wing, were allowed the privilege of staying out in the cold. It was the coolest operation ever witnessed in this city, and has occasioned much comment and merriment.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD POST,
HARTFORD, Monday, July 16, 1860.

Senator Douglas had a most glorious reception in this city this evening. There was a liberal outpouring of the masses. He was escorted from the dépôt by a company of military, headed by a band of music. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of his visit, and bells were rung, and the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm made.

Mr. Douglas was introduced to the vast multitude by Hon. R. D. Hubbard, and made a short speech from the steps of the Phenix Bank, which was received with vociferous applause.

A noticeable feature of the reception was that it was shared in by the leading Democratic politicians who have not hitherto been favorable to Mr. Douglas, and prominent amongst them was A. E. Burr, Esq, of the Hartford *Times*.

Mr. Douglas leaves to-morrow for Boston. During his stay here he will be the guest of the Mayor of the City.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD TIMES,
Monday, July 16, 1860.

Senator Douglas arrived here this evening, on his way to Boston. He was received at the cars by two military companies, and guns were fired in the Park in his honor. He was also handsomely met by a large concourse of people without regard to party. He was escorted to State-House-square, where he was welcomed to the city by Hon. R. D. Hubbard, who introduced him as standing on middle ground, politically,—between the Arctic and the Antarctic extremes, where the olive and the vine grow spontaneously.

Mr. Douglas replied that he did occupy that ground, and claimed that non-intervention was the true policy of the country, to prevent angry disputes and unhappy results. The large crowd of five or six thousand were orderly and quiet. Mr. Douglas is the guest of his Honor Mayor Deming.

Mr. Douglas leaves for Boston to-morrow noon.

Politics in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 15.

A large gathering was held last night to ratify the nomination of Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Congress. Mr. Blair made an eloquent address, after which a variety of brilliant fireworks, including one piece in which was shown the name of "Frank Blair," were exhibited.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 16.

The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated a full ticket, including J. R. Barrett for Congress, by acclamation; Gen. Frost for State Senator. Col. Bogg, the principal competitor of Gen. Frost, withdrew, and made a Breckinridge speech to the outside crowd, and announced himself an independent candidate. The Convention was not harmonious.

Politics in Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Saturday, July 14.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held here to-day, to indorse the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Hon. G. W. Taylor, elector, addressed the meeting, advocating the claims of the South with great zeal. Senator Latham arrived at 4 o'clock, and was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a very effective speech in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, July 16.

A call has been issued by Mr. Haldeman, of the National Democratic Committee, protesting against the action of the Democratic State Committee, calling a mass and delegate Convention, to meet at Harrisburgh, July 26, to form a straight Douglas Electoral ticket.

Politics in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Monday, July 16.

A call appears this morning for a Breckinridge and Lane mass meeting, to be held here on the 15th of August. It is signed by Messrs. Austin Corbin, John Johns, George H. Parker and many other prominent Democrats of the State.

Politics in Illinois.

BELLVILLE, Ill., Sunday, July 15.

Judge Trumbull was welcomed home by the Bellville Republicans last evening in an enthusiastic manner.

A Vice-President on his Travels.

SPEECH OF THE HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American*, of the 14th, gives the following report of the speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge in that city:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg leave to render you my grateful acknowledgments for the cordial reception which I have met with in your beautiful city. This, however, is not the first time that I have visited it, for I have wandered over its suburbs many years ago. Twenty years since I visited it, and I only hope that it may continue to increase in prosperity—[applause]—and meet your largest expectations. Without entering into our political history, it becomes us to consider how our institutions can be best preserved. The State of Maryland is a border State, and to your citizens it is a matter of moment as to the welfare and prosperity of our common country. [Applause.] I know full well that you are always anxious to support the Union, and will do so at all hazards. [Applause.] It becomes us, my fellow citizens, to pay strict fidelity to the Constitution and the Union; it is the only guarantee that we have for a perpetuation of the unity of these States, and it is the surest guarantee of peace and happiness for our entire land. [Loud applause.] If at any time we throw away the principles of the Constitution, the only safeguard of our liberties, the only source of national happiness, we merely drift away from the very foundation of our Government, and effect a radical change in the very Constitution itself. This is not to be desired, and should be averted by every true patriot of our land. This, I am sure, will be done by the lovers of the Constitution and the Union. [Loud applause.] The Constitution, as formed by our fathers, we have all lived happily under, and may we not say the form of Government suited to the fathers is certainly suited to the children? Let us keep the form of our fathers. If it was good enough for them, it is certainly good enough for us. The Constitution is good enough for us. The rights there laid down meet our approval. Among the few things that are not assailed stand the rights of conscience, and if they were, I know that such rights would need no defenders on the soil of Maryland, a State which has been distinguished for its Union and patriotic sentiments. [Loud applause.] But, my friends, the Constitution has been assailed, and it becomes us to defend it. [Applause.] There is a point which, if not as clearly defined as it might be, is still paramount. It is the equality of the States. [Applause.] They were equal before they formed the solemn compact of Union. That is inviolable, and the Constitution points out clearly the protection of persons and property. And I tell you now, that if the principles of the Constitution are violated, it can only result in a change of this Government—a change much to be deplored, and the end of which can only result in inevitable ruin. But, fellow-citizens, the equality of the States is the leading principle to be established, and we must maintain it; and if we adhere to this principle, there can only be a happy and peaceful termination to the present sectional differences. [Applause.] My friends, allow me to wish that your great and prosperous city may continue in its present course of prosperity; that the Union of the States may be preserved; and let me hope that the principles cherished by the Fathers of the Republic may long continue to prosper in our land. [Applause.] In conclusion, permit me to again tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the kind reception with which I have been greeted, and although my remarks may have been somewhat inappropriate, I could not refrain from expressing my views thus briefly to my fellow-citizens of this great and prosperous city. [Applause.] At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, he was greeted with loud applause, and was repeatedly called on to again address the crowd, who remained about the hotel until a late hour.

Letter from Hon. Silas Seymour in favor of Douglas.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Monday, July 9, 1860.

Col. John W. Forney, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I embrace the first leisure moment, since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, to congratulate you upon the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States.

Perhaps no one knows better than myself the disinterestedness of your motives and efforts in bringing about this important result; and also the personal sacrifices and indignities to which you have submitted while defending the great principle of *Popular Sovereignty*, from its first inception to its triumphant indorsement by the regular Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

I may also say, without wishing to flatter you, that to no one more than yourself do I feel indebted for the confirmation of my present views and convictions upon the great questions now at issue between the North and South in relation to the subject of Slavery, and the intervention of Congress for its protection or prohibition in the Territories of the United States.

Since the exciting Presidential contest of 1856, I have become satisfied that unless before another Presidential campaign some solid middle ground could be discovered by our political navigators, upon which the conservative people of the North and South could rally and meet as friends, our glorious Union must either be dissolved or rendered practically useless for all the great political and commercial purposes for which it was originally established.

Ever since my first political recollections there has been a constant warfare waged between the North and South upon the subject of slavery. And it seems to me that at least three-fourths of every session of Congress, and nine-tenths of every political speech that has been made either in or out of Congress, has been devoted to this prolific scheme. The only result that I can discover is the formation of two great sectional parties, one for the North, and one for the South, whose antagonisms are so bitter that each would prefer the dissolution of the Union to the success of the other.

The effect of all this has been to retard the prosperity and development of our country and its resources to such an extent, that I sometimes think that, unless this *eternal* Slavery question can be forever put at rest, it would be better for us all if a dividing line could be peacefully drawn between the Free and Slave States, and a separate Government and laws established for each. The Government of the Northern, or Free States, could then improve her harbors for the protection of her commerce, and establish a tariff that would protect her labor and develop her resources, without being subject to the constant and united opposition of the Southern States. And we could then have a Pacific Railroad immediately commenced and constructed, as it should be, by the General Government, upon the *best natural route*, and without reference to the supposed sectional benefits that its construction upon any particular route would confer, either upon the North or South—whereas all these, and many other great measures, are now prevented by bitter sectional jealousies.

But how much better will it be if the people of all the States will consent that this vexed and most profitless question be driven out and kept out of Congress, and out of our general politics; and the people of each State and Territory not only allowed, but *compelled*, to settle it in their own way among themselves, without the interference of Congress or the Executive? This I understand to be *Popular Sovereignty*, as expounded by Judge Douglas.

The more I reflect upon this great principle, and follow it out to its legitimate results as affecting the internal peace and prosperity of our country, the more fully am I impressed with the profound sagacity and statesmanship of its author and expounder. I can see no other way, in the present crisis, to save the Union intact, and, at the same time, restore its members to that feeling of concord and fraternity which is so necessary to our growth and prosperity.

I am, and always have been, opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of Freedom, in its largest and most comprehensive sense. I do not consider it material, so far as the true policy involved in this question is concerned, whether Congress has or has not the power, under the Constitution, to prohibit or protect Slavery in the Territories. Neither am I particularly impressed with the solemnity or importance of Supreme Court decisions upon this grave question, because I believe that its final solution should, and is to be, one of *expediency* rather than of law; and that it is far above and beyond the reach of all these powers combined. And here allow me to quote, as expressive of my own views, the eloquent language of Mr. Webster, in his great speech "for the Constitution and the Union," delivered in the United States Senate in 1850:

"And I now say, Sir, as the proposition upon which I stand this day, and upon the truth and firmness of which I intend to act until it is overthrown, that there is not at this moment within the United States, or any Territory of the United States, a single foot of land the character of which, in regard to its being free territory or slave territory, is not fixed by some law, and some irrepealable law beyond the power of the action of the Government. I mean the law of Nature, of physical geography—the law of the formation of the earth; and I would not take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of Nature, nor to reënact the will of God."

The Conservative men of the Republican Party say "we claim the right to legislate against the extension of Slavery; but we never intend to do so; the South need not be alarmed; *we are only fighting for a principle*." And the Southern men tell us of the North that "you must not feel alarmed, for although we claim and mean to maintain our right to establish and protect Slavery in the Territories, yet we never intend to exercise it, *we are only fighting for a principle*." And thus, while these rival factions are fighting for an abstract principle which, in my opinion, neither of them, if they had the power, would dare carry into effect, the material interests of the country are suffering from the want of proper and efficient legislation, and the Union itself is threatened with dissolution.

The beautiful consistency of such a suicidal course was exemplified by an engineer who undertook to build a bridge of one span, upon a new *principle* which he had invented, across the Delaware river, at a point where at least two spans were required. The bridge stood very well until it was completed, and the false or temporary work, upon which it had rested, taken from under it, when, as almost every one had predicted, it fell into the river. The engineer, upon being asked what he now thought of the bridge, replied that "he did not care a d—n about the bridge, *but the principle was there*." Would it not be well for some of our leading politicians to apply the moral, and abandon a useless and dangerous principle before it is too late?

But I have already written much more than I intended, or than was necessary, in order to assure you that I am with you heart and soul in this contest; and that there are thousands of others in this State who, like myself, have not heretofore acted or voted with the Democratic Party; but who, now that it has cut loose from the dictation and control of a corrupt Administration, and the disunion faction of the South, will have their hearty and efficient support to the regular candidates of the Baltimore Convention.

I have known Judge Douglas long and well, and believe him to be a statesman of great integrity and ability. If elected by the American people, as I trust he will be, to the highest office in their gift, I have no doubt that his Administration will reflect the highest honor both upon himself and the country.

Yours, sincerely, SILAS SEYMOUR.

Political Miscellany.

Hon. T. G. Davidson, Representative from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana, has taken the stump for Breckinridge and Lane.

Senator Latham left St. Louis for California on the 12th, *via* the Southern Overland Mail route. He was serenaded by his friends on the evening before his departure.

Hon. John W. Noell, of Missouri, having declared for Mr. Douglas, Charles Jones, Esq., of Franklin County, has come out as a Breckinridge candidate for Congress in opposition to him.

The Republicans in Illinois have difficulty in finding a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Hoffman, of Chicago, was first nominated, but he declined the honor, and now Mr. Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair County, has done likewise.

Hon. W. E. Bouligny, of Louisiana, who, last Winter, announced his intention of supporting Mr. Douglas, has declared for Bell and Everett. This divides the Louisiana delegation to Congress, as Mr. Bouligny's colleague is a supporter of Mr. Douglas.

The campaign in Georgia is sufficiently spirited. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* reports the proceedings of meetings to ratify the nomination of Messrs. Bell and Everett, and Douglas and Johnson, and gives notice of a third meeting at which the claims of Breckinridge and Lane would be presented.

The Nashville *Banner* announces that Hon. M. P. Gentry, Hon. Charles Ready, Hon. Barclay Martin and Sterling R. Cockrill, Esq., of Tennessee, have left the Bell and Everett ranks, and declared for Breckinridge and Lane.

The "Wide Awakes" of Newark are to make an excursion to Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., on the 16th, by steamboat. They will first go to Hartford, where they will spend Thursday night. On Friday they will be at New-Haven, returning home on Saturday.

The Washington *States and Union* contradicts the statement which has been in circulation, that with the retirement of Maj. Heiss the paper passed under the control of the Douglas National Democratic Committee. The proprietorship of the *States* is the same as when it was founded.

Mr. O. Jennings Wise has telegraphed the editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Daily Advertiser* that there is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Breckinridge signed a petition to Gov. Wise for the pardon of "Old John Brown." His telegram is based on information from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Philadelphia *Argus* learns from "a reliable source that John G. Brenner, Esq., Col. Wm. C. Patterson, F. A. Server, Esq., and several other gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral ticket, have already forwarded to Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a pledge in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Committee on the 2d inst.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* sets at rest the story that Rev. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist preacher, had beaten Mr. Lincoln twice in contests for a seat in the State Legislature. According to Mr. Cartwright's autobiography, he was a candidate for the Legislature in 1826 and 1827, when Mr. Lincoln was only 17 or 18 years of age.

Mr. Douglas passed through New-Haven on Saturday. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt to greet him, but all he had time to do was to mount a chair, in obedience to the calls of his friends, to tell them that the cars were going, and that he was going with them; and that he would be back on Monday, when he hoped to have more time at his disposal.

The Charleston *Mercury* is inclined to repudiate the proposed coalition. All propositions of this sort, it says, are based on the supposition that there is no principle worth regarding in the schism between the Northern and Southern Democrats. The people of the Southern States are gradually forced to the conviction that they must rely upon themselves, and themselves only, to maintain their right. It was an egregious folly, the *Mercury* thinks, even to have supposed otherwise.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke at Knoxville on the 7th. No candid man, he said, believed that there was a remote chance of electing either Breckinridge or Douglas. While he regarded the chances of Lincoln as decidedly good for an election, and would deplore such an event, he maintained that if the Democrats and Conservative men, North and South, would rally to the support of the Bell and Everett ticket, as they ought to do, the Constitutional Union ticket would be successful.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Hon. Hiram Warner, of Georgia, to the editor of the *Southern Confederacy*: "I shall vote for the nominees of the regular National Democratic Convention, Douglas and Johnson; am opposed to Congressional intervention with the question of Slavery in the Territories. Shall stand firmly by that great fundamental Democratic principle of *non-intervention* by Congress with the question of Slavery; stand by my friends in this State who maintain that great fundamental principle, whether they be in the minority or majority, because it is *right*, and in my judgment the *only* safe policy for the South."

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, of the 13th, says that so far the campaign has been carried on in that State guerilla fashion. On the 10th, however, it states: "The State Central Committee met at Springfield on Tuesday last, and in conjunction with the Presidential electors and the Republican nominees for State officers, arranged a plan for a systematic and vigorous campaign, so far as it could be done at the present time. In accordance with this programme appointments were made for Judge Trumbull, Mr. Yates, Mr. Swett, Carl Schurz, Judge Hassaureck and others, extending to the middle or last of August. It was justly deemed advisable by the Committee to expend their force first in these Democratic localities in the centre and South, where, according to all accounts, the people are beginning to think that Republicans are not all insurrectionists and cut-throats, and are anxious to hear something in behalf of freedom."

Regarding the position of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, the *Constitution* of Saturday morning says: "Upon the authority of an intimate personal and political friend of Hon. A. G. Brown, whose peculiar relations with him justify the utmost confidence in what he asserts, we deny the report that that distinguished Senator intends opposing the election of Breckinridge and Lane. The last conversation had by Gov. Brown previous to his departure from this city, on Thursday morning, was with the gentleman alluded to. *He clearly avowed his determination to support our ticket*, though it is true he could not agree with the letter of acceptance of Mr. Breckinridge, in so far as it embraces him in the general expression that "the friends of constitutional equality do not and never did, demand a slave code." In view of the fact that Gov. Brown spoke at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in this city on Monday night last the statement is scarcely necessary, except that the letter of acceptance alluded to has appeared since.

Col. M. C. Gallaway, Editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, recently published the following paragraph in regard to Mr. Yerger, a political opponent and prominent lawyer of Memphis: "Yerger is a lawyer and nothing else. He has no experience in statesmanship, and is by nature and habit a very poor politician. As a lawyer he is learned, profound, and without a peer. As a politician he makes small speeches and puts stings in their tails. He has a nervous organization and is good at saucy repartee. He is audacious in appearance and in fact, and in speaking he throws his head back, so that a scorpion from the ceiling could light on his chin, and feel as much at home as on the knot of a sturdy hickory." When this paragraph appeared, Mr. Yerger was absent from the city. He returned, however, on the 11th, and met Col. Gallaway in the parlor of the Guyoso House on the evening of the same day. Some words passed between them, when Col. Gallaway withdrew and went down stairs. Intercepting Mr. Yerger, who soon followed, he told him that he had insulted him. Another altercation ensued, which terminated in Mr. Yerger's being stabbed twice. The parties were then separated, and Mr. Yerger's wounds, which were not considered dangerous, were attended to.

Col. Carew, Capt. B. H. Rutledge, Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, and Hon. R. B. Rhett spoke at a Breckinridge ratification meeting held in Charleston, S. C., on the 9th inst. The following passage occurs in Mr. Rhett's speech: "If the Black Republicans succeed in electing Lincoln and Hamlin, who openly advocate that Slavery be abolished throughout the whole world, then we have to look to ourselves. Hamlin is what we call a mulatto. He has black blood in him, and let me tell you that it is his nomination that has a remarkable peculiarity. The Northern people take that man in consequence of that peculiarity. I see it stated in the papers that he is a mulatto. I can only say that some state it as a reason why that man is taken up, is in consequence of the spite and malignity manifested towards him. But they design to place over the South a man who has negro blood in his veins. They put a renegade Southerner on one side for President, for Lincoln is a native Kentuckian, and they put a man of colored blood on the other side of the ticket for Vice-President of the United States. This was a sectional Convention. It nominated men upon a sectional principle, with not a single Southern State represented among them. They proposed a platform of principles utterly inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, by which their rulers should be governed. The question is, will you submit to such a nomination, if effectual? Mr. Rhett urged his hearers to act, and to stop passing resolutions and talking. They should unite under a banner inscribed with the motto, "Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it."

Messrs. Timothy Russ and John A. Harman have issued an address to the Democracy of Virginia, reviewing the transactions of the State Central Committee, which was in session at Richmond on the 10th. They claim that they went as far as honor would permit in endeavoring to reconcile the two factions of the party, and conclude their address as follows: "No friend of Breckinridge and Lane has yet been so bold as to aver that their election can be made by the people. Their entire effort is to carry him before the House of Representatives. Is this Democratic usage? Has the contest between Jefferson and Burr been forgotten? Has the struggle between Crawford, Adams and Jackson been forgotten? Surely these warnings should teach Democrats a sad lesson. If not, what elements in the present House of Representatives are so enticing as to induce a Democrat to subject the claims of a favorite of his party to that body? Have they forgotten the election of the Speaker? Don't they know that the Black Republicans can carry or defeat any measure? We cannot believe that the people desire that such a House shall select a President for them. Then what shall be done? The undersigned, after much reflection and consultation with Democrats of distinction for their talents and service in the cause of Democracy, concur in the plan suggested for a mass Convention of National Democrats, who adhere to the usages and nominees of the regular organization, to be held at Staunton on the 16th of next August. In our opinion, this is the only way which will secure the election of the nominees of the National Democracy, and defeat the election of Lincoln by the people.

A DAY ON VESUVIUS.

Peculiarities and Difficulties of the Ascent—The Great Crater—Beautiful View from the Summit—The Descent at Night, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAPLES, June, 1860.

I never before spent a day so hard, yet delightful—so monotonous, yet varied—so full of deformity, and of beauty. We left our hotel in Naples about 10 o'clock, and drove to Resina. There we mounted donkeys, and led by TOMASO, the Chief Guide, our cavalcade started up the ascent. There were eight ladies, and four of the "sterner sex"—if that term can be properly applied to such a jolly crowd. And these with our two servants. and innumerable donkey-drivers, guides, and *loafers*, made quite a procession. No party can stir an inch on any excursion in Italy, without being followed by at *least* one-third of their number of hangers-on, either begging or performing useless services, for which they think they ought to be paid.

The path at first led up through a rough stony lane, once paved; now a very bad road. This for an hour, and then we emerged from between our stone walls—before us stood the vast sides of the mountain, and our path struck right out across a mass of black, hideous lava. *Hideous* is the only word I can think of that will at all express the fearful and disgusting appearance of this now helpless, harmless destroyer. It was like an immense nest of hideous black monsters, who, gorged with their prey, lay snarled and twisted and coiled into each other's filthy folds. The whole mountain-slope was covered with this gorgon petrifaction which in other times had rolled slowly, but fearfully, devouring all before it till its wicked life was spent.

The path had been well chosen over these hard, rough, uneven masses—indeed, it seemed almost impossible to discover any other practical trail besides the one we were laboriously following. An hour of this rough ascent—though not steep—brought us to the "Hermitage." This is the tourist's resting-place, built on a high, narrow ridge, which can never be touched by lava, though falling stones or ashes might destroy it. One would think that here some pains would be taken to make a comfortable halting spot. But it is a regular Italian house, built of rough stones, and thickly plastered over—then covered with *whitewash*. Dirty, ill-smelling, uncomfortable. However, here we stopped and as it was about 1 o'clock, and our appetites had been well sharpened by our work, despite the surroundings, we relished the hearty lunch which we had brought with us. After an hour spent here, we again mounted our spirited steeds, and set ourselves to finish the other *three-quarters* of the ascent.

Another hour and a half was over the same black, hellish-looking stuff. I am sure I do not know why it did not send us all into idiotic melancholy, unless it was that we had such a jolly, laughing, shouting party; and then we could occasionally rest our eyes, wearied with the unending desolation, by looking far down upon the blue plain, sprinkled with shining villages, and upon the perfect, exquisite curve of the shore, set with a circle of gem-like cities, and embracing the waters of that glorious Bay, bluer than the plain, and brighter than the cities. And our yet unrealized dream, etherial Capri, which cloud-like hovers always on the distant horizon—an Utopian "Island of Tranquil Delights"—there it lay, so beautiful that it was very hard to look back upon the horrid scene we were traversing.

But now we have surmounted the stream of lava, or rather have turned aside from it, and have entered upon a wide, sandy plain, surrounded by lofty crags. This is called the "Pompeian Crater," though it is hard to believe that so quiet and humdrum a place ever could have poured forth that awful stream. Crossing the plain, which forms the shoulder of the mountain, a short ride brings us to the foot of the now active eruptive "Cone," which forms its head, and is the higher of the two points seen on Vesuvius from a distance. Here was a general dismounting, and preparations were made to ascend the Cone. This is a very difficult thing to do. If a lady is in the case, she must be carried in a chair on poles, by three or four men, and, as there were no less than eight ladies in this case, our auxiliary forces had to be considerably augmented.

We were to ascend by the lava and descend by the ashes. The cone was much steeper than most flights of stairs, and our trail lay over broken pieces of lava, varying from the size of a man's fist to that of his body—rough, jagged, and covered with sharp-cutting points. Now we would be able to go a short distance straight up as on steps—then, stepping into a spot of ashes, would sink and slide backwards—and sometimes, inadvertently placing the foot on a loose stone, would set free a yard or so of the broken pieces, which rolled and rumbled like a young avalanche.

At such times it was difficult to keep our footing and balance, and wo to the unlucky fellow who, instead of using his stick, yielded to the temptation of placing his hands on the lava to sustain himself, for the *tearing* propensities of this stuff are "awful." It was impossible to go up without stopping at least every five minutes for breath; the stout chairman had to stop quite as frequently as that, and we with no burdens but ourselves, were in need as often as they. It is something really impossible to describe; the severity of the exercise seemed to compress my lungs with fearful force, expelling the air; and at times light clouds of sulphurous vapor rolled down from the far-off summit, stifling us with their pungent fumes. We were befriended by the wind, which, being variable, did not allow any long continuance of this, the worst of all. The ascent of the Cone is usually made in about three-quarters of an hour. We accomplished it in thirty-five minutes, much to our satisfaction and discomfort. It *was* hard, and when I stepped over the last lump of lava, on the top, I felt as the boy did after his whipping, "*abominably refreshed!*"

The summit of the Cone presented the appearance of a broken plane, some irregularities of surface being caused by the lava, which here, instead of being black or dark brown, as before, was in long, yellowish, ropy masses—as much like Titanic molasses candy as anything I could think of, colored, I suppose, by sulphur. Led by TOMASO, the old guide, we walked to see the first crater. Its position was apparent from the vapor of which I have before spoken; we soon came to its edge. It was a pit of a hundred feet in width. Of its depth we could not judge, for though through the wind-rifts in the vaporous cloud we could sometimes see the bottom of a pit, about 75 feet down, there was in that bottom a second pit, out of which the smoke rolled in great volumes, and of the depth of this we could of course know nothing.

We then walked to the southern side of the mountain, and looked down upon the plain, where we saw the brilliant villages reflecting the sunlight, in strong contrast with the half-risen Pompeii, whose former place was marked by a broken hill and a dark-waving wood. The serrated mountain-tops around threw many-hued shadows over each other, and reflected the light—not brightly, like the cities of the plain, but softly, and opal-like. Having gazed long upon this lovely scene, we turned and went to see the other—the *great crater*. It was twice as large as the first, and its tremendous, precipitous sides seemed to sink down to infinity. Huge clouds of vapor rolled up heavily, and flew away lightly, rejoicing to be free. Beautiful they were as angels, but fiercely hot and biting as the breath of demons. At times their shifting allowed our eyes to penetrate into fearful depths—but far, far below our sight we heard the continuous crash and hollow roar of rocks and stones tumbling down the vast sides of the abyss, like the solemn voice of a distant ocean surf. It was very impressive, and gave terrible point and emphasis to the figure of "*the bottomless pit.*"

After a half-hour of this, we made our way to the "jumping-off place," and having settled the ladies in their chairs, began the descent, (of necessity leaving the female portion of the community in the hands of the sturdy mountaineers, for whenever we tried to help we found ourselves *de trop!*) But such a descent! Whew! The mountain was just as steep as before, but now this was in our favor. Not on the rough, hard lava, but into the loose, sliding sand and ashes, did we go. All came down alike, but each had to attend to himself. Bracing my stick behind me in the ashes, I started. Leaning backwards, so that my body was on a line almost parallel to the plane of the mountain, I went down, down, step, slide, slip, jump—"rip-slap, set 'em up again"—all the way down to the bottom. So that the surface, which had been laboriously ascended in *thirty-five* minutes, was gaily descended in a little less than *five!* Yes, it was "*very gay!*"

Resting a few minutes, we remounted our "galliant steeds," and had got as far down as the Hermitage, when it was decided to ride around to see the burning lava coming from the side of the mountain, to be seen, of course, only at night.

So we struck off from the main road and went again scrambling over lava-blocks for an hour, which brought us to the place of dismounting and to 8 o'clock. It was now dark, and the walking—like going over ruins of an immense stone building—became both difficult and dangerous. But soon we were lighted by the strong, steady glow of the fire. Hitherto, during this latter part of our ride and walk, we had been made conscious of what was beneath us by here and there a lurid red gleam from some crack or hole in the crust, as if fierce eyes were sullenly watching our approach to their haunts. But as we mounted—for though this was far below the "Cone," we had returned to a gentle ascent—we came in sight of the general fiery mass, and fifteen minutes' walk brought us to the brink of the slow rolling fire.

I have before spoken of the cold, black lava as "hellish" in appearance, but it was all forgotten in the terrible burning of this night-scene. One must only imagine the first alive, animated with red fire, slowly, surely, horribly oozing from the mountain side, and *slumping* heavily down over rocks and former deadened crusts. Sometimes coming against an obstacle it stopped, (its progress was at all times very slight,) till it accumulated more and more, and finally topping it with a red crest—covering it with a hot slime as the serpent prepares his horrid meal—overwhelming it with fierce folds—it silently moved on, seeking other food. Thus it devastates all, and though proceeding thus slowly, so vast is the monster, and so unsatiable, that miles and miles of land are ruined—much of it, to be sure, in eruptions, but also much in this way.

The black crust on which we stand, and the dark figures of the party seen against these sluggish cataracts of hell, presented a strange spectacle, while the huge cone, the very "head and front" of old Vesuvius, towered away up into the quiet, starlit sky.

Now, as we again mounted, our guides lit large torches, and a more wildly picturesque sight is rarely seen than our large party of nearly thirty, some on foot, some mounted, and one lady in a chair swaying on the shoulders of six huge men. And the glowing volcano, the flaring, flaming torches, the twinkling stars, and the pure and steady moon, gave strange variety of lights, and made splendid, though most delicate, effects of color.

We arrived safely at the foot of the mountains, took our carriages, and reached the "Hotel Crocelle" at about 11 o'clock o' the night, well tired, but also well satisfied with our day's work. It was a glorious day. *Viva Vesuvia!* IOTA.

PHILOLOGICAL.

The Library and Collection of Antiquities of the Late Prof. Thiersch, of Germany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Monday, June 25, 1860.

It is characteristic of Germany to produce *learned* men—men whose minds are like libraries, where, in most beautiful order and the best preservation, the treasures of all ages lie stored on countless shelves, bewildering, by their extent alone, the unskilled observer, but, to the possessor, as well-known and well-beloved as a family of children or a host of friends. No system of education is better calculated to produce such minds than the German; and no department of study is richer in such representation than that of Classic Philology. Whether this is the style of scholarship which the world most requires need not be discussed; a learned man must still be the object of our honor and veneration.

As such a man's mind is like a library, so, on the other hand, is his library a reflex and picture of his mind. The books which have clustered around him, one by one, through a long lifetime, seem to partake, at last, of the individuality they have helped to form. Old black-letter volumes, intricate manuscripts, many-volumed editions of the old poets and philosophers, have not only received the mark of their possessor's name, but tell plainly, through their manuscript annotations and their well-worn binding, that they are part of him.

There is a great difference between such a library and that of a fashionable literary man. The latter consists, perhaps, of "standard works"—books that no gentleman can afford to be without—Encyclopædias, "The Works of"—this or that celebrity, favorite authors and miscellanies; all bound handsomely, out of love to the books themselves, as well as a desire to see a handsome blending of gilt backs and glass doors as part of the furniture of the study. This kind of library is not to be disparaged; on the contrary, its atmosphere is more cheerful, humane and practical than that of the antiquarian. It too bespeaks the character of its possessor.

I was excited to such thoughts as these by visiting, through the kindness of his family, the study of the late Dr. THIERSCH, for years the President of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and one of the first philological scholars in Germany. Dr. TIERSCH was busy for fifty years, in gathering this large collection of books and engravings.

It was his intention to have a full Museum of all the classics, Greek and Roman, in the very best editions, and all the principal publications on antiquities and on the works of ancient art. No one could have been better qualified for this occupation than himself. He was as good an authority in this department as any of his time; and able truly to estimate the value of commentaries and editions.

I quote from a manuscript communication of his son's:

> "During repeated visits to Paris, England and Italy, he found ample opportunity for acquiring rare and costly works, while his collection was continually enlarged by presents from various quarters.
>
> This library, if kept together, would serve as a perfect literary apparatus for any classical institution, whether academy or college. The heirs wish to sell it as a whole.
>
> It is evident that those whose interest it is to bring together a similar collection would save much trouble and expense, by purchasing a library like this.
>
> The catalogue is complete, and will be printed, if necessary."

The library is divided into six compartments, comprising 7,850 volumes, in 2,853 different works. The division is as follows:

I.—	1	836,	*Poetæ et Prosaici Græci.*
II.—	837	1,243,	*Poetæ et Prosaici Latini.*
III.—	1,244	1,334,	*Opuscula Philologorum illustra.*
IV.—	1,335	1,456,	*Gramm. et Lexic.; Græc. et Lat.*
V.—	1,457	1,527,	*Historia Literarum antiquarum.*
VI.—	1,528	1,970,	*Archæologia.*

Besides this there is an *Appendix*, containing books on mediæval and modern art, history and geography, on *pædagogica* and philosophy, Oriental letters, travels, etc., etc.

In the first part ÆSCHYLUS is represented by 91 numbers, HOMER by 75, PLATO by 53, comprising all the best editions, old and new. I noticed a splendid *Homer*, full of annotations by Dr. T.'s own hand, which embodied the result of a careful comparison with the celebrated manuscript now in the Royal Library at Munich, and was to have formed the basis of a new edition of the poet. These manuscript notes, never yet published, through the light which they throw upon a text so corrupted by the rhapsodists, are undoubtedly of great value.

The celebrated Venetian editions of the classics are completely represented, and in perfect preservation. I have never seen finer specimens of these splendid volumes. BENTLEY, PORSON, ELMSLEY, GAISFORD, WYTTENBACH, SCHWEIGHÆUSER, HEYNE, BEKKER, all are here, as well as the unequaled *Anecdota* of Cardinal MAI.

Under Part IV. the *Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ*, by H. STEPHANUS, deserves notice. Both the ancient and the later London editions are here.

Part V. contains the *Fabrica Bibliotheca Græcæ*.

Part VI. embraces the most extensive and valuable publications on ancient geography and history, inscriptions, coins, statues, pictures and buildings. The complete works of WINCKELMANN, prince of archæologists, whose zeal, awakened in the Villa Albani at Rome, left no field of antiquity uncultivated; the most reliable of the two great modern schools of antiquaries—the German and the Italian; indeed, the most valuable works in the whole collection rank under this head. Some of them are not now to be had, and many more are extremely rare and expensive. The value of the following works will be apparent to every connoisseur:

- *Graevius—Thesaurus Antiq. Rom.* (15 vols folio.)
- *Gronovius—Thesaurus Antiq. Græc.* (18 vols. folio.)
- *Gruteri Corpus Inscriptionum*, (Amsterdam, 1707, 2 vols.)
- *Muratori Thesaurus Inscript. Mediaco*, (1739, 4 vols.)
- *Montfaucon—L'Antiquité Expliquée*, (Paris, 1719, 9 vols.)
- *Pitiscus—Lexicon Antiquit. Rom.*, (Venice, 1719, 3 vols.)
- *Piranesi Capites Capitolini.*
- *Piranesi Choix des Meilleurs Statues Antiques Museo Naniano*, (Venice, 1815.)
- *Description des Pierres gravées du Cabinet du Duc d'Orléans*, (Paris, 1780, 2 vols.)
- *Voyage Pittoresque en Sicile*, (Paris, 1822, 2 vols.)
- *Serradifalco—Antichità della Sicilia*, (1, 3 and 4 vols.)

These are all folios. Among the quartos and octavos are:

- *Annali dell' Instituto Archæol. Rom.*, (1829, 34 vols.)
- *Caylus—Recueil D'Antiquités* (Paris, 1761, 7 vols.)
- *Works of Letronne, Raoul-Rochette, Visconti, Welcker, Winckelmann, Minutoli, Clinton Eckhel*, and the publications on *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum*.

In the appendix the following are remarkable:

- *Kellenbach's Atlas of German Architecture in the Middle Ages* (80 plates, Munich, 1847, folio.)
- A German translation (BAUMGARTEN's,) of *Guthrie and Grey's History of the World*, (58 vols., quarto.) *
- *Thier's History du Consulat, &c.*, (16 vols.)
- *Vasari's Works*, (10 vols.)
- *Fiovillo's History of the Arts*, (9 vols.)
- *Baader's Philosophical Works*, (13 vols.)
- *Translation of Dante by King John of Saxony.*
- *The Translations of the Royal Academy of Munich*, 32 parts.

In addition to this remarkable library, Dr. T. had collected a museum of antiquities, including utensils from Pompeii, Etruscan vases, &c. I am informed, however, that since his death, this has found a purchaser. The price which the heirs have fixed upon the library is £1,500.

This might seem small to one not acquainted with the present state of Germany. The last few years have witnessed a reaction in relation to philologic and antiquarian study, which has brought about a great reduction in the price of such books. The booksellers of Leipsig and Berlin offer works in this department at less than half, or sometimes a fourth, of their original cost. Aware of this fact, the heirs of Dr. THIERSCH would rather sell the whole library at a low price (an average, it will be seen, of less than a dollar per volume!) than run the risk of delay and auction, in which latter case some rare books would bring in enormous prices, and many more would go for a song.

I have selected from the catalogue, and from the names still in my memory, the foregoing lists of specimens; there are undoubtedly in the collection many books which my ignorance or carelessness prevented my seeing or appreciating. It is my belief that, cheap as are antiquarian books at present, it would be impossible, even with years of labor, for anybody to bring together a collection as symmetrical and complete as this, with the money which is demanded; and in the case of some works here contained, it is out of the question to procure them elsewhere. The notes of Dr. T.'s own hand are also unique.

For any new institution, then, or for any private scholar who desires not merely to fill up the vacancies in an already large philological library, but to acquire at once a complete and judicious epitome of all that has been done in this field, this opportunity is a golden one.

I have written thus much, inspired by the wish of seeing such a treasure pass, if possible, into American hands. Political apprehensions have made European buyers scarce, and, besides, the European institutions, though glad to compete for the possession of certain parts of this library, are already too well provided to wish it as a whole. If any person or number of persons feel inclined, in consequence of these hints, to know more about the matter, they may address the Consul of the United States at Munich. R. W. R.

Magazines: July, 1860.

All the magazines were issued promptly at the beginning of the month. The *Eclectic* has a fine portrait of the Earl of ELGIN, and a choice selection of articles from the English Reviews. Among the papers reproduced, are the London *Review's* notice of "Macaulay and his Writings," the *British Quarterly's* estimate of DARWIN's "Origin of Species," the *North British* on the "State of Europe," and two or three tales. These are followed by original articles and a biographical sketch of Lord ELGIN. The readers of the *Eclectic* are always sure of an agreeable variety in its pages.... The *North American Review* has some excellent papers: among them, a just estimate of the literary career of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, an appreciative notice of PERCIVAL, and a second article on THOMAS JEFFERSON—the latter based on Mr. RANDALL'S book, but introduced for the sake of giving two or three letters, hitherto unpublished, which paint the private life of JEFFERSON. These epistles, written by personal friends of the statesman, shed new light upon his private life, and especially upon his religious convictions. Other articles in this number treat of the new edition of the Septuagint, of landscape gardening, of Dr. HAWKS' *History of North Carolina*, of the Charities of Boston, of Political Economy in Legislation, and of Slavery in ancient Rome.... The July number of the *Congregational Quarterly* has a portrait and biography of Prof. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, and a number of controversial and statistical papers, relating to Congregationalism.... The *Southern Baptist Review* has articles on Associations and Churches, the Duties of Pastors, and others of a denominational character.... The *Church Review* (Episcopalian) publishes the third paper in the series entitled "The Present State and Prospects of Christianity," and a curious chapter upon the subject of "Romish Perverts and where they come from." We quote a single passage from this latter article, written in explanation of the defection of clergymen from the Episcopal Church:

> "Here then we have the whole list. During the last two hundred and fifty years, and from the ranks of over five thousand clergy, only thirty-eight in all have thus proved treacherous to their ordination vows. And when we remember the sources from which the ranks of our ministry have been filled, we are far from being surprised that this number is as large as it is. Of the *thirty-eight clergymen who have gone over to Rome, twenty five certainly, and probably more, came from one or other of the sects about us.* Eight were known, previous to their conversion, as party men of the self-styled 'evangelical' stamp. Of the very few on the list before us who were born in the Church, we are able to say confidently, in nearly every instance, that constitutional temperament, or physical disease, or moral obliquity, (and we have not, for obvious reasons, specified these cases, fully accounts for their erratic course. There are one or two names remaining unnoticed; but their subsidence into the depths whither they have sunk, has left not a ripple even to excite observation; and we have been able as yet to learn nothing respecting them. So that we may safely challenge the world to point out a single instance in which a minister of the American Church, thoroughly imbued with the old-fashioned sound Church views, has ever abandoned the Faith, and gone over to the Church of Rome."

Guide-Books: July, 1860.

A new and complete series of Guide-books for American travel has appeared from the house of ALEX. HARTHILL & Co., of this City. Differing from the ordinary "Railroad and Steamboat Guides," in many respects, and prepared with evident care and judgment, these little works will commend themselves to the Summer tourist. Five different routes of travel are described in as many books, all appearing simultaneously. One is descriptive of the Mississippi route, from St. Paul to New-Orleans, illustrated by thirty river-charts and forty wood engravings. Another describes the Hudson River, from New-York to Albany, and the route thence to Lakes George and Champlain and Saratoga, and is illustrated with fifty engravings. The third is devoted to descriptions of Niagara Falls, Trenton Falls, the St. Lawrence route, Quebec and Montmorenci. The fourth is a fuller account of the grand route from Niagara to Quebec, *via* Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands, illustrated by an excellent panoramic view. The fifth, and last of the series yet published, is a guide to the White Mountains.

The APPLETONS have published a *Companion Hand-book of Travel*, in one square volume, of portable dimensions. It gives much information in a condensed form.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

A little square volume, purporting to be an *Exposé of the Science of Gambling*, has been published by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street. The author voluntarily assumes the unenviable title of "an adept," and announces himself by no other name. The same field has been previously occupied by another master of the "art of cheating," but this writer enters largely into the mysteries of "watch-stuffing" and kindred swindles, which have nothing whatever to do with cards. He avers that the principal importers of brass watches, (articles wherewith unwary countrymen are daily fleeced on Broadway, under the eyes of the Police) are to be found in Maiden-lane in this City, and declares that they transact an amount of business which is estimated at $200,000 annually. This item may be of interest to Superintendent KENNEDY.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, whose Stereoscopic views of Californian scenery were recently published in exquisite style, has added to his collection a variety of *Scenes in Cuba*. The series comprises a bird's-eye view of the harbor and City of Havana, representations of the Bishop's Gardens, Moro Castle, sugar-warehouses, &c. The publisher has bestowed great care upon the preparation of these pictures:—the workmanship is superb.

—The *Journal of the Geographical and Statistical Society* begins its second volume with the July number. It contains Mr. SQUIER's account of Lake Yojoa, in Honduras; Prof. GUYOT's Eulogy on CARL RITTER; Mr. KENNEDY's paper on Statistics; Dr. WYNNE's Statistical View of Benevolent Societies; Notices of the Coast Survey Operations in 1859, by Prof. BACHE; an Original Letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, describing his ascent of the Shire, or branch of the Zambesi River, and other articles. A peculiarly interesting number.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have republished HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSSEN's *Sand-Hills of Jutland*, another charming thread of stories, by the best of story-tellers; little tales for great and small to read, with pleasure, and perhaps with profit.

—The July number of LLOYD's *Railroad and Steamboat Guide* has a variety of useful tables.

—The HARPERS' have published a very excellent compend of *Natural History*, by Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, in a single volume, illustrated by nearly three hundred engravings on wood. Dr. HOOKER's object in the preparation of this work, is the presentation of the facts of zoology in a form suitable for use in schools. Drawing his information from standard authorities, as well as from his personal knowledge, he has brought to his task a love for his subject and a faculty of investing it with interest. The result of his labors is the production of an attractive and reliable little treatise, in which he has condensed the history of the Animal Kingdom with skill and judgment.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS are publishing *Tom Brown at Oxford* in monthly parts. Part VII. is just issued. This is the Author's edition.

—Another contribution to military literature is a little manual by Col. LE GAL, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, entitled the *School of the Guides*. It is intended for the use of Sergeants, to instruct them in their duty as guides in battalion movements. A number of diagrams, accompanying the text, will aid the diligent Sergeant in learning his lesson. (D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

—Sketches of the recent series of *Agricultural Lectures at Yale College*, prepared by Mr. HENRY S. ALCOTT, have been published by SAXTON, BARKER & Co. An introduction, furnished by Professor JOHN A. PORTER, has some practical observations, which will be welcome to readers of agricultural works.

—A new edition of the *Class Book of Botany*, by Prof. ALPHONSO WOOD, is in course of publication by BARNES & BURR. Part I. is just issued. This work first appeared in 1845, but the lapse of fifteen years has added so largely to our knowledge of the native and foreign Flora that the author has undertaken a complete revision of his labors, with a view to the use of facts recently developed. He has thus added to the value of the *Class Book*. It will form a volume of eight hundred pages.

—A series of *Dime Novels*, published, as the name indicates, at the exceedingly moderate price of ten cents each, has been commenced by BEADLE & Co., No. 141 William-street. Two numbers have been issued, containing a story by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and a sea-novel by HARRY CAVENDISH. The books are very neatly printed.

—The *Medical Uses of Electricity* is a large octavo volume, of nearly seven hundred pages, by Dr. ALFRED C. GARRETT, fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. GARRETT has devoted much of his time and labor to the study of the medical and surgical uses of electricity, and expounds his theory of treatment in this volume. The medical profession will decide upon the utility of his discoveries. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

—An excellent *Map of the Seat of War in Sicily*, has been published by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. It is serviceable for reference during the progress of the Sicilian insurrection.

—The second and concluding volume of Mr. ARNOLD's *History of Rhode Island* has been published by the APPLETONS. This volume comprises the history of the State from 1700 to 1790, and treats very fully of the causes which operated to keep Rhode Island out of the Confederation of the States for so long a period. "The first State to strike a blow for freedom," says Mr. ARNOLD, with the pardonable partiality of a Rhode Islander—"was the last to recognize a system by which that freedom could best be preserved." The author of this history has performed his labor with praiseworthy pains and enthusiasm, and the natives of the Providence Plantations will regard the volumes as necessary to their comfort.

— RUDD & CARLETON have republished Mr. TROLLOPE's novel of the *Kellys and the O'Kellys*, in one volume. The reprint is from the last London edition. It is a spicy romance of Irish life.

— C. S. FRANCIS & Co. have received the English edition of *Chambers' Journal* for June, completing the thirteenth volume of that standard work.

—*Tales from the Bible* is a pleasant collection of Scriptural stories for the young, compiled by WM. M. THAYER, and published by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston. From the same author and same publishers, we have *The Bobbin-Boy; or, How Nat got his Learning*—a little volume which is understood to have been intended for a sort of rose-colored biography of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, in that innocent period of adolescence when he labored for his living with his hands, instead of his head. The design of the work is well enough, but the precise propriety of attempting something which so closely resembles clap-trap, may be doubted.

—*Right at Last, and Other Tales*, by Mrs. GASKELL, is a small volume of short stories, by a popular writer, republished by HARPER & BROS. It includes the tale of *Lois, the Witch*, which has been recently republished in another form.

Archbishop Hughes' Contumacy—Marriage Records.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The laws of a certain neighboring State require the minister or magistrate who solemnizes a marriage, to furnish to each of the parties, on request, "a certificate under his hand, specifying the names, ages, and places of residence of the parties married, and the names and residences of at least two witnesses who were present at such marriage, and the time and place of such marriage." A duplicate of this certificate he is required within three months, under the penalty of $20 to $100, to file in the County Clerk's office. This duplicate the County Clerk must record in a book kept for that purpose. To the knowledge of the writer of this, the following case occurred there:

S, being single, conveys by deed to J., a valuable piece of real estate. Three days *after* the date of the deed, S. marries, and in about a year dies, leaving his wife a widow. Four years after the death of S., J. dies, and soon after the widow of S., a profligate woman, sets up a claim of dower, falsely alleging that her marriage took place *before* the date of the deed. No duplicate or its record was to be found in the Clerk's office, and the magistrate who solemnized the marriage was also dead. No parol or other testimony was to be had to confront the array of dupes and perjurers, all drilled by a conspiracy, ready to swear that the marriage took place *exactly* two days *before* the date of the deed. An action of dower was about to be brought, when the son of the deceased magistrate, discovered among an unassorted mass of his father's papers, the original duplicate certificate of marriage, complete in all its parts, *proving the date of the marriage to be three days* AFTER *the date of the deed.*

The time of filing this duplicate had long since passed, but of its authentic genuineness there could not be a doubt, and thus was defeated the conspiracy which, but for this discovery, would have succeeded.

It is to be hoped the Archbishop may see in this case the importance and wisdom of the law requiring marriages to be evidenced by record,—especially that the time of solemnization should be thus fixed beyond controversy. †

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Letter from Leghorn—Condition of the Country—Reminiscences of Recent Political Events—General Notes and Observations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEGHORN, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

A letter dated from Leghorn is an unusual thing. In the minds of all travelers, it is disagreeably associated with noisy and extortionate boatmen, porters, and hackney-coachmen; with importunate lackeys and tradesmen; with health officers and Custom-house officers; with recollections of sea-sickness, foul air, and the general squalor of steamboat cabins. Then there is no excuse for staying here. The guide-books condemn it. There is nothing to be seen. The Court is at Florence, and with it, all art, literature, fashion. It is a modern town, and hence no antiquities, no monuments. One bronze MURRAY allows you to glance at on your way to breakfast; SMOLLETT's grave can be seen before reaching the railroad station; and so Leghorn is crossed off as *done*. The tourist's conscience is at ease. He considers it but a stepping-stone to Florence, Pisa, and the other glories of Tuscany—the outer hall, only, of this classic edifice; and he eagerly shakes its dust from his feet as he steps into the comfortable cars of the Leopoldine Railway.

And yet justice is but scantily done to the commercial emporium of Tuscany, in the estimate. Of the many foreigners, not mere birds of passage, who make Italy their residence, year in and year out, none have tried a Summer at Leghorn without finding it worth repeating. What the attraction may be it is not quite easy to explain. Whether it is the beauty of the blue Mediterranean, the life and freshness of the sea-breeze, the luxurious baths, the admirable drives along the shore, the deep blue Italian sky and golden sunsets—or whether it is the search after health and coolness, and the love of enjoying what the present moment brings in a crowd, according to the gregariousness of human nature—whatever the motive may be, the fact remains that during July and August, Leghorn and its environs are crowded to repletion. This is the season when hay must be made, if ever; and the hotel-keepers, letters of furnished lodgings, owners of baths and boats, and all the vast tribe that batten on visitors of a watering-place, know it and gather like eagles about the carcase. Rent a house during these two months, and the landlord will almost throw in the rest of the year. This crowd of immigrants consists mostly of Tuscans from the interior,—not only the wealthiest classes, but many whose circumstances would scarcely warrant the necessary outlay. They consider it, however, a necessity; as it is the dictum of Italian physicians that a residence for a short time during the year is *de rigueur* for all denizens of the interior, especially where there is any tendency to disease of a scrofulous character.

It would be hard to tell whether the good effect is due to a change of air so much as to a radical change of habit. The Italian dreads the water like a mad dog. He has come from his home for bathing purposes, and the sea is of the temperature of a hot bath, yet he takes to it with fear and trembling, and it requires all his resolution to get through the prescribed number of ablutions, which it is the custom here, as in France, to measure off with the exactness of pills and powders. Once safely at the end of them, he comes out washed for the year—*lautus, lotus et lavatus*, as the Latin dictionaries used to say. Whether free institutions will bring to the Italians cleanly habits, I know not. But till there is some change they cannot hope to fill a very high place in the social scale. I never hear the Miserere sung by Priests and choristers, voice after voice taking up the *Amplius lava me*, without thinking how admirably adapted this figure is to these peninsulars, and yet their boot dashes out boldly into the Mediterranean, as if by way of perpetual reminder, as well as facilitator, of this primary duty of man. They may plead that those of the Royal Psalmist's own country and persuasion are no way in advance of their Catholic brethren. And this I suppose some will deny. Least of all MICHAELANGELO TITMARSH, whose picture of them in the White Squall all must remember:

"Then all the fleas in Jewry
Jumped up and bit like fury!"

Apropos to this trait of Italian character, a neighbor of mine, thinking it wise, as the warm weather advanced, to make some inquiries as to his cook's habits of bodily ablution, was told that he *sometimes* made use of a basin for his face in the morning.

Nature has made no harbor for Leghorn, and man must supply the deficiency. The small artificial basin, which has so far served the purpose, being found altogether insufficient, a large sea wall or breakwater was begun about five years since, and the works have proceeded unremittingly, and often by night.

The great labor lies of course in the foundations below the water. An infinite number, of vast rectangular blocks were made of stone and mortar, and, after seasoning a year, were taken out one by one and dropped over the place chosen for the wall. Last year it had reached the surface throughout its whole extent, and the upper works now lack but little of completion. In no place is protection more necessary to shipping from violent gales. But it is an ill wind that blows no one good. What ship-owners object to comes welcome enough to the searcher after fresh air and cool breezes. As we have no land to lock us in, we are literally at sea, and a drive along the favorite *passeggiata* outside the Porta al Mar, has all the charm and good effect of a sea-voyage, without its drawbacks. For 2½ miles the road winds along the shore, and ends in a broad esplanade, where, on a fine Sunday or *festa*, all the horseflesh of Leghorn is called out, to enable the gay world to see and to be seen. Those who can't afford horsehire content themselves with a shorter flight, and hover about the new *parterre* outside the town gate. Here is certainly a cheap and harmless amusement, in which all classes and conditions partake and are satisfied with. It is a picture that will do for all Italy. I am not going to inveigh against the contrast our own towns offer of a Sunday afternoon. I have no room at the end of my letter for a moral. Besides, the races are *toto cœlo* different. We have our good points—the Italians theirs.

Leghorn was formerly the depôt of the whole trade between the Levant and Western Europe. Here all ships passed their quarantine, and two enormous lazarettos still stand as memorials of the past. Now, its commerce is of small account in comparison. What there is, is carried on chiefly by foreign houses. The wily Greek, the canny Scotchman, the German Jew, all have a finger in the pie to the exclusion of the native, who, for want of energy or capital, or versatility, or some quality or other, manages to get pushed to the wall. The French and Swiss too, come down on him as their ancestors did of old, and by the aid of some of those qualities that help to, form the Yankee character, get the cream of all that is going. The Italians shrug their shoulders, and hug themselves in the conceit that they are above such things, though they "could an if they would." DONEY, the French proprietor of the leading café of Florence, they say, "has made a fortune, and all by *hot water*!" Not so—but by the knowledge how to apply it. Hot water was known before FULTON, but no one before him took a vessel up the North River by its aid. Had NAPOLEON suffered himself to be persuaded of its efficacy, while meditating his descent from Boulogne, we might never have heard of the battle of Trafalgar.*

So DONEY knows how to apply it in his way, and by always having the best thing in the best place, overrides all rivals, and "DONEY's ices" have become classic in the pages of "Aurora Leigh." What more contemptible than toy-making? So think our Cisalpines here, and the Transalpines, in their Hercynian forests, do the work for them. Nuremberg sends out her armies of tin soldiers, the Odenwald its clocks and wooden cavalry. German and Swiss carriers reap their profits, and young Italy must pay its tax for their support. Tuscany abounds in mineral wealth—but who grow rich on it? An Italian company maintained a dubious existence in the manufacture of borax from the hot springs that held it in solution. When on its last legs, a French Yankee bought the company out, and, the main item of expense being fuel, he showed them that Nature had provided heat to their hand—used the hot springs on the spot to boil down his borax, undersold all competitors, built a magnificent palace in Leghorn, and died a millionaire and a Count. Nobody made any money by copper till an Englishman put his hand to the work. The result is, he has pushed the Medici themselves from their stools. The lordly domain of Careggi, where LORENZO the Magnificent lived and died, is one of his residences. Englishmen are building the new railroad through the Maremme to Civita Vecchia. One Frenchman is constructing the new harbor of Leghorn, while two others are making the little river Sieve to Florence what the Croton is to New-York.

But are there no facts on the other side? Who make the thermometers for the English?—the English who pride themselves on the exactness and perfection of their instruments? Who but BIANCONI covered Ireland with a network of stage-cars? Who keep some of our own best hotels and eating-houses? CASELLI, an Italian priest, has invented an improvement in the electric telegraph that will soon make its mark. To a Sardinian is due one of the most beautiful inventions of modern times, the application of electro-magnetism to JACQUARD's looms, and the Florentine DONATI has written his name in the skies. But, rising above physical science and mere material interests, go back a few centuries and look at the constellation of great names in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry, history, and at the traces which survive them. Can we assert that the race capable of such deeds can never again shine forth? That, if favorable conditions could once more call its powers into activity, other and greater energies may not be developed? Does the past year go for nothing? Can we ignore the names of RICASOLI, FARINI, CAVOUR, GARIBALDI—of the whole Liberal Party—and the gigantic efforts they have made, and with success too, against all but insuperable obstacles, in favor of liberty and good government? Is no effect produced on those who doubt the Italian's capability of self-government by observing the manner in which they have practiced on the hard lesson of experience, learned during the follies and misfortunes of 1849, and the schooling of the ten subsequent years of adversity? Does not the extraordinary display of the virtues of self-restraint and devotion made by the inhabitants of Tuscany, Æmilia and the Duchies enter into the account? And have the martyrs of San Martino and Solferino gained nothing by their blood?

X.

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*As NAPOLEON's letter on this occasion may not be familiar to all your readers, I have thought it worth while to translate it:

"M. DE CHAMPAGNY: I have just read the proposition of Citizen FULTON, engineer, which you sent to me altogether too late, inasmuch as it may change the face of the globe However that may be, it is my desire that you should lay it before a Commission selected by yourself from the different classes of the Institute. It is there that scientific Europe should seek for judges capable of resolving the question at issue. A great truth—a material, palpable truth—is before my eyes. It will be for these gentlemen to see it and make it ours. As soon as the report is made it will be given to you to forward to me. Endeavor to make this occupy not more than a week, for I am impatient. In the meantime I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

From my camp at Boulogne, this 21st July, 1804.

NAPOLEON."

It was two months before the report came. "It had been submitted to the *savants* of the Institute, and rejected unanimously by the Commission. In the text of the report the inventor was characterized as a visionary, and his invention pronounced a *mad idea*, a *gross error* and *absurdity*." So says a French author lying before me.

An American in Palermo—Gossip About Garibaldi, &c.

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from Palermo on the 9th of June, gives some interesting particulars concerning the progress of the Sicilian Revolution. After telling the story of GARIBALDI's initiatory campaign, now familiar to every one, he continues as follows:

At dinner we had quite a famous party. The celebrated Col. TURR sat at the head of the table, next to him the correspondent of the London *Times*, then another of GARIBALDI's colonels, then the correspondent of the London *Illustrated News*, then, I think, Col. ORSINI, and so on. BRIXIO is also in the same hotel, and a number of other celebrities.

That same afternoon at 6 o'clock, I was taken to see the Dictator. The party was five in all, officers and civilians, and the visit was informal; indeed, GARIBALDI seems to discourage all formality, and though he has just now all the power of an Emperor, he will not even adopt the state of a General. Europeans are fond of calling him the WASHINGTON of Italy, principally because they know nothing about WASHINGTON. Catch WASHINGTON invading a foreign kingdom on his own hook, in a fireman's shirt! You might about as well call TOM SAYERS Sir CHARLES GRANDISON.

We walked up the Toledo and found the little square before the palace even rowdier than usual. A band of musicians had been raked together, and they were marching about and making a great noise, and looking very dirty and ragged, with a most varied collection of instruments. Of course the louder they played, the louder the people howled *viva Italia*, and the more chaotic the crowd became. The effect was quite striking, except that it was rather laughable.

We did not stop to look at this long, for the crowd made way to the uniforms, and the sentries at the steps presented arms as we passed. It was nearly the same scene inside the palace as outside. One saw everywhere the head-quarters of revolution pure and simple. On the stair-case and in the ante-rooms there was a chaos broken loose, of civilians, peasants, priests, servants, sentries, deserters from the royal army, red shirts, and the blue shirts, too, of ORSINI's artillery, and all apparently perfectly at home. We had no time to look carefully, however, but passed straight on, every one showing us the greatest respect, until finally the third door opened, and there we were, in the presence of a hero.

GARIBALDI had apparently just finished his dinner, and was sitting at a corner window talking with four or five visitors, gentlemen and ladies of Palermo. He rose as we came in, and came forward, shaking hands with each of the party as we were introduced. He had his plain red shirt on, precisely like a fireman, and no mark of authority. His manner is, as you know, of course, very kind and off-hand, without being vulgar ar demagogic. He talked with each of us, and talked perfectly naturally; no stump oratory and no sham. Just as an instance of his manner, there was one little action of his that struck me. I was seated next him, and as the head of our party remarked that I had come all the way from Naples in order to see him, he turned round and took my hand, thanking me as if I had done him a favor. This is the way he draws people. He talks mostly in French, for his English is not very good. As for what he said, it is of no particular interest to any one, at least so far as it was said to me. The others can report the conversation if they think it worth while to report what was not meant to be reported.

But this was only half the scene. At a round table in the middle of the room, a party of six or eight men were taking dinner. These were real heroes of romance. Two or three had the red shirts on; others were in civil costume; one had a dirty, faded, hussar jacket on; one was a priest in his black robes. They were eating and drinking without regard to us, and as if they were hungry. Especially the priest was punishing his dinner. He is a fine fellow, this priest, a slave to GARIBALDI and a glorious specimen of the Church militant. I have met him several times, rushing about the streets with a great black cross in his hands. He has a strange, restless face, all passion and impulse. The others were GARIBALDI's famous captains—a fine set of heads, full of energy and action.

Here I was at last, then, face to face with one of the great events of our day. It was all perfect; there was Palermo, the insurgent Sicilian city, with its barricades and its ruined streets, with all the marks of war. There was that armed and howling mob in the square below, and the music of the national hymn, and the five revolutionary cannon. There were the guerilla captains who had risked their lives and fortunes for something that the worst envy could not call selfish. And there was the great Dictator, who when your and my little hopes and ambitions shall have lain in our graves a few centuries with us, will still be honored as a hero, and perhaps half-worshiped—who knows—for a god!

And yet Heaven knows why he, of all men, has been selected for immortality. I, for one, think that CAVOUR is much the greater man of the two; but practically, the future Italy will probably adore GARIBALDI's memory, and only respect CAVOUR's.

As he sat there laughing and chattering and wagging his red gray beard, and puffing away at his cigar, it seemed to me that one might feel for him all the respect and admiration that his best friends ask, and yet at the same time enter a protest against fate.

As we came away he shook hands with us again, and took leave of us with the greatest kindness. As we made our way through the crowd across the square, we stopped a minute to take a last look at him. He was leaning on the railing of the balcony before his window, quietly smoking his cigar, and watching the restless, yelling crowd below. He seemed hardly to be conscious of the noise and confusion, and looked in his red shirt like the very essence and genius of revolution, as he is.

We walked up the Toledo to see the part which I had been refused admittance to in the morning. The uniforms opened the way for us everywhere, so that we examined the whole ground at our leisure. I suppose you know all about it, so I shall not waste my time in describing it. Only take care of believing all that the English reporters say; not that they tell lies, but they are artistic in their work; in other words, they throw a glare of light on their own point of view, and leave the rest of the picture all the darker. The Neapolitans are about the most contemptible nation I ever happened on, and this bombardment was of a piece with their character—but as for a fight between Neapolitans and Sicilians, it seems to me that it is just about nip and tuck between the two. Putting principles out of the question, the only sympathy I can feel with any party is with the Piedmontese. The Sicilian common people are famous ever since the Sicilian Vespers, and especially in the cholera troubles of 1837, for being the most brutal and savage crowd known in modern Europe.

So ended my first day in Palermo. The next morning there was still more wandering about the streets. The amount of red, white and green colors displayed is quite astonishing. Every one has a cockade,—or almost every one, except perhaps some of the foreigners. Placards are beginning to make their appearance, just as before the annexation, in the Romagna and Tuscany. "We choose VICTOR EMANUEL the II. for our King." GARIBADDI is bound to force that through, if he can, but I think his work here will be of the hardest. However, you are as good a judge of that as we are.

We had quite a funny little "looting" expedition that afternoon, up to the Royal Palace. Some English officers from the *Hannibal* and an American from the *Iroquois*, with some civilians, nine of us in all, went off to walk, and as the only walk is up the Toledo, we brought up finally in the palace. The Neapolitan troops had evacuated it the day before, and it was now held by a guard of fourteen Piedmontese. We had the run of the whole place except the state-rooms, and of course made any amount of noise, and satisfied our curiosity by going everywhere and examining everything. Of course, a building which has had several thousand Neapolitan troops quartered in it for some months keeps little enough of its good looks, and still less of its objects of value, even if there ever were any there, which I doubt. The rooms were full of boxes, beds, scraps of uniforms and soldiers' accoutrements, fragments of manuscripts, books about religion and war, indiscriminate dirt and fleas. It was perhaps as dirty a hole as I ever saw, even in Palermo. Still, plunder is plunder, or "loot," as the Englishmen called it, and the party loaded itself with old woolen epaulets, braid, books, handcuffs, and so on, as mementoes. In the stables we found an army of hungry rats and a dead horse. In the guard-house, a wretched man who was to be shot within twelve hours for an attempt at assassination; this was a sight that I could have spared, for the people had pretty much made the shooting unnecessary. When we came out again on the square we had a grand flea-hunt, for the beasts were all over us by the dozens, and they were the biggest and hungriest specimens yet discovered. The *Illustrated News* correspondent, who was one of the party, is to make a sketch representing us dancing about and diving at each other's pantaloons. The officers' white duck showed the game beautifully, but our woolen ones only gave them a shelter, and the consequence is that I am never free nor quiet, for my clothes bagged the most and conceal them the best.

Loaded with the plunder we marched back again, the grinning red-shirts presenting arms to us everywhere. Only one of us could speak Italian, but no one cared for that, and a crowd of the natives had something or other to say to us, good-natured and even liberal. One old brigand whose portrait has already figured in the *News*, insisted on paying for our ices and treating us to Maraschino all round, which was very generous indeed, but the stuff was enough to make one sick, even though it were taken to GARIBALDI's health. After it we marched down to the barber with the romantic old bandit and his gun in the middle of us.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

A Letter from a City Clergyman to a "Country Parson."

MY DEAR BROTHER: I see in the TIMES of this morning a communication from you, addressed to Senator SUMNER, in which you take issue with him as to the cause and meaning of the "barbarism" that exists in connection with Slavery. If I understand you—and your language is perfectly explicit—your position is, that the barbarism which you admit to be found where Slavery is, is not *of* Slavery, but, from the character of the Africans who originally were brought as slaves, necessarily exists "amid Slavery," without determining at all the character of the institution itself.

The elevation of the Africans and their posterity under Slavery is a fact in which I rejoice as sincerely as you can do. That there is much of refinement and true Christianity among the owners of slaves, and in Southern society generally, I am happy to know from personal observation at the South. But are these two facts the result of *Slavery?* Would the master be less refined, and the slave less improved, if the relation constituted by the law of Slavery, which puts the slave at the absolute disposal of the master as property, taking away legal protection from the rights of marriage, parentage, instruction, the worship of God, the just reward of labor and immunity from oppression, except in the extremest cases, should be changed into a legal guardianship, where such is expedient, that should give the protection of *law* to those rights? When such a change is made in the legal status of the slave, *Slavery* will have to come to an end.

Slavery, as defined by the codes of the Southern States, and as it exists in practice, is an institution of prodigious influence. It must be a mighty agent of civilization, or of a depraving and "barbarizing" power. If it is not the latter, it must be a great blessing, and we should deal with it accordingly, seeking its perpetuity and extension, as we do of other good things.

As a brother clergyman, you are doubtless familiar with the sentiments of wise and good men, especially in the Christian Church, on the subject of slavery before the heats of present controversy arose. They are embodied in a document which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the General Assembly of the undivided Presbyterian Church, held in the year 1818. The South then agreed with the North in judgment concerning it.

Let me ask you a simple question. Is an institution, pronounced by that judgment of Southern as well as Northern christianity, to be "a blot on our holy religion"—"a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature"—"utterly inconsistent with the law of God"—"totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel"—"inconsistent with the dictates of *humanity and religion*"—whose worst evils and consequences "connect themselves with its very existence," and for whose "complete abolition as speedily as possible" all Christian men are exhorted to use their "honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors,"—is such an institution elevating rather than deteriorating in its influence on the manners and morals of human society?

I do not propose to touch upon indisputable and notorious facts; and I wish to be very brief. I will therefore ask you to consider further only the more direct testimony of Southern men of the highest character.

And, first, let me lay before you the declaration of that eminent jurist, Judge GASTON, of North Carolina, delivered to the literary societies in the University of North Carolina:

> "Disguise," he says, "the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is Slavery, which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry, and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and providence; it discourages skill; it impairs our strength as a community, and *poisons* morals at the fountain head."

What is this but to say that Slavery tends to the degradation and barbarism of the white community?

Again, in 1775, the "Representatives of the Extensive District of Darien, in the Colony of Georgia," in indorsing the proceedings of the first American Congress, adopted resolutions, of which one expresses "of the unnatural practice of Slavery in America" as a practice "founded on injustice and cruelty," "highly dangerous to our liberties (as well as lives), *debasing part of our fellow-creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest.*" Did not those early patriots think the barbarism which was "amid Slavery" to be partly, at least, "of Slavery?"

With them agreed Col. MASON, of Virginia, who, in the debates of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, declared:

> "Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. *Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant.* They bring the judgments of Heaven on a country," &c.

It is pretty clear what that distinguished man thought on this question.

The last citation that I shall make is from Mr. JEFFERSON's pen,—the well-known passage that cannot be too often repeated, so long as there are minds disposed to look upon Slavery as a blessing rather than a curse. See how directly and vehemently he speaks on the point under discussion:

> "There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave, he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive, either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to the worst of passions, and, thus nursed, educated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other; for if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute, as far as depends on his individual endeavors, to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry is also destroyed; for, in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion, indeed, are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but by his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

I deplore with you the virulence and ultraism of much of the Anti-Slavery spirit of the present day. Some of my friends, and not a few of the community, even call me "Pro-Slavery," because of the discrimination which I make between Slavery and personal relations to it; but of the system I can have no other opinion than that it is what Mr. SUMNER calls it, "barbarising."

Yours, truly,

A CITY CLERGYMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860.

Another Reply to a Country Parson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the letter in the New-York TIMES of the 14th inst., signed "A Country Parson," after commenting somewhat severely upon the *animus* of Mr. SUMNER's late speech in the Senate, proceeds to criticise that gentleman's remarks upon the "Barbarism of Slavery," and in so doing, shows, I think, that he very decidedly misapprehends him.

The "Country Parson" says: "If you can show that Southern Slavery has made the descendants of Africans worse barbarians than their ancestors, or even worse than their contemporaries in their native land, then you may justly entitle such a production—'the Barbarism of Slavery.'" Not at all. It was more essentially to the demoralizing influences of Slavery upon the slave-owner that the arguments and illustrations of Mr. SUMNER pointed, and if it be conceded that the African has been raised in the moral, intellectual, and social scale by his removal to this country, as a "Country Parson" would seem to infer, in the paragraph quoted, the advantage has been dearly purchased by the corresponding descent of the white man.

That Slavery *does* exercise a demoralizing influence on the white man, in those States in which it exists, no one who has dispassionately watched the expansion and development of the system in the South, during the last thirty years, can doubt. A censorship of the Press more severe than that of the most despotic European countries; an habitual disregard of the law, whenever it opposes itself to their passions or their prejudices; and a social system which tolerates, and even approves of, the infliction of summary vengeance upon any one who dares to express, however mildly, disapproval of the "sacred" institution—such are some of the fruits of Slavery. Of this no one has had better proof than Mr. SUMNER. Struck down in his seat in the Senate-Chamber, by a drunken ruffian, the Press of the South, almost without exception, not simply palliated, but extolled the deed, and ladies (and, I believe, even clergymen) were among the contributors to the fund for purchasing the cane which was presented to a wretch who had narrowly escaped committing murder.

"Establish your point that barbarism is of Slavery—that it is a natural consequence and necessary fruit of it," says again "A Country Parson," "and you have a position, towards which the quiet multitudes of honest and earnest men, which underlie and sustain our body politic, would surely but slowly come." Very true. This is what Mr. SUMNER has done, and in a most masterly manner. He has shown that the moral, social and political deterioration of the South has grown with the growth and increased with the increase of the system of domestic Slavery. It is this conviction which has carried "quiet multitudes of honest and earnest men" into the Republican Party, which broke up the great Whig organization, and has divided the Democrats.

W. C. M.

The Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Boston Correspondent, of a recent date, has given an account of the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, in Massachusetts. His comments on the course of the Commissioners are a matter of private judgment, and may pass. But his representations of the history and character of the disease require correction.

The laboring point is the contagiousness of the disease. We can best discuss this in tracing its history. Those who ridicule the theory, forget that it is not a new thing. If they are right the surgeons of Europe are wrong, and the governments of Christendom have been acting like stricken fools for a century and a half. It is hazardous for an unprofessional man, for any single man, to set up such an attack on *a priori* grounds. Unless he is quite sure that no disease is contagious, he is assuming an uncomfortable burden of proof, when he challenges the medical practice and the legislation of Europe.

But to observe the origin of the disease in this country. Mr. CHENERY, of Belmont, is an importer of Holland gin, likewise of Holland cattle. Now, Holland is admirably fitted to produce a peculiar disease. Its low, reclaimed lands first gave rise to the scourge of the flocks—pleura-pneumonia. The disease broke out in Mr. CHENERY's herd shortly after his importation of sickly cows, two of whom died on reaching his farm. It raged with great virulence, destroying half his herd. What are the theories regarding Belmont? The Boston correspondent says, properly, there was no spread of the disease in any direction. And, therefore not contagious? The very fact which he addresses in opposition, is its strongest confirmation. There was no contagion, because there was no contact. Mr. CHENERY's herd is isolated, both from his position and the superiority of his stock, which puts him above exchanging. If it had been an epidemic, it would have spread, notwithstanding fences and farm lines. There was no contact, it did not spread; therefore, it was not an epidemic; therefore, it was a contagious disease. The only remaining supposition is, that it arose from some cause confined to Mr. CHENERY's barn. But Mr. CHENERY, being a man of wealth, has made it a matter of pride and honor to maintain the most complete agricultural arrangements in the State; and his has been long known as the Model Farm. Thus, every reasonable inference from the facts of Belmont favors the theory of contagion.

Then, asks the correspondent, how came it to take a leap of sixty miles—how at Brookfield? By the easiest way known to modern times—by the cars. Three calves were transported by respectable, incorporated railroads to North Brookfield, the present seat of the disease. And here the Commissioners are right in saying, "Come and see." How can they describe it except by assertion? Of more than one hundred surely infected herds, not one is known whose contact with the original infection is not traceable.

No theory of local causes can account for it. The disease has raged fatally in every variety of condition: in tight barns, and loose; with manure cellars, and without; on the hills, and in the warmest valleys; in herds of poor keeping, and in the finest, choicest dairies of Massachusetts.

The theory of an epidemic is equally untenable. Not only has the disease been bounded by the limits of actual contact, but Worcester County hills are not well fitted to produce malaria.

That the Commissioners confess themselves baffled by the disease is a misfortune, but no objection to their course. The same difficulty obtains with the potato rot, and with cholera in the human subject.

Is the disease fatal? Fifty animals have died in Brookfield; 29, at least, at Belmont. That more have not died of their own accord is owing to the fact that all known cases of long standing have been slaughtered. This looks like a fatal disease. But suppose, for argument's sake, that no animal should die from the effects of this disease in the United States, but that all should recover. Now, taking into consideration the vast neat stock of the country, what would be the loss of work and milk simply from the time of sickness? Greater, any arithmetician will tell you, than the value of all animals killed by this commission. Put this aside; only suppose that each animal attacked loses one-fourth or one-half of its lungs—detached, suppurated—what is the loss on the average to the neat stock of the country? How much vital energy has been withdrawn? But this is by no means the worst. Given, father and mother, with one-half a lung each, what is to be our next generation?—what the promise for our agriculture?

But it is said, there may be a cure. And while that question is being discussed, and a dozen different Medical Schools being formed on the subject, and the cure being found, the disease has wrought more mischief than is involved in killing it out at once, and has become permanently seated in the country. If a cure can be found, what is the loss? It is a known fact that water is a perfect corrective of fire; yet millions of property are annually destroyed by fire, nevertheless. So a cure, if found, requires that every farmer and herdsman, great or small, in our thirty-three States, be fully acquainted with the disease, its symptoms and manner of treatment, and have prudence and skill to administer remedies aright.

But this absurd supposition does not show half the difficulty. Farmers turn out their cattle to grass all the Summer. There they are beyond the reach of observation, and might not death ensue? Five millions of neat cattle might die of pleura-pneumonia in the fields from May to October; and their owners not know it until Autumn. Such are some of the expenses and difficulties attending the boasted cures of this disease—not to speak of what is required in kindness to our animals, or by the honor of our agriculture. Were it not better to extirpate the disease—if at the cost of fifty millions of dollars—than allow it to become rooted in our country?

Isolation is a favorite theory of treatment among city gentlemen inclosed in four tight walls; but farmers are aware that, in the country, one farm joins another; more strictly, that one joins a dozen. Now, to isolate two hundred suspected herds, scattered over a district from twelve to thirty miles across, is only a poetic figure of speech. And to isolate the whole district is equally impossible; besides, this would expose the innocent herds included to sure infection.

Has any one estimated the cost of isolation? Mr. CHENERY threatens to charge the Commonwealth $10 per day for keeping twenty-five half-dead cows and calves. What for two, three, four, five thousand animals? There are other objections to isolation which will readily occur to a farmer.

As to your correspondent's more personal charges against the Commissioners, it is not a matter of argument. As "this is a free country," every man feels at liberty to charge public officers with extravagance, cowardice, "imbecility." God grant justice in this good time, and, at least, patience to endure reviling.

F. A. W.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Capt KELL, the agent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who was sent out to take up the Newfoundland end of the cable, has succeeded in raising a portion of it, after some weeks of labor, and has discovered a serious defect in it, caused by its resting and chafing on a ledge of sharp rocks, over which it was laid, a mile or two from Bay of Bull's Arm, Trinity Bay. It is Capt. KELL's intention to take up as much of the cable as possible and land it at New Perlican, making that its future terminus, in case the undertaking to bring it into working order should prove successful.—*Boston Atlas and Bee, July 13.*

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Revolution in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila—The Foreign Merchants Refuse to Pay the Forced Loan.

The Matamoras correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing under date of July 4, gives the following details of news, the main points of which have already been received by telegraph:

As an evidence of the profound regard for law and constitutional right prevalent in this unfortunate country, I refer you to the present civil war raging in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. On the 22d of May the Congress of that State adjourned, and a revolution was the immediate consequence. That body passed a number of decrees which were unobjectionable, but among the number was No. 12, which simply declared that the Governor should abide by the Constitution of the State in the government of his public conduct. The effect of this decree would have been to dispossess Gov. VIDAURRI of the powers of an almost dictator, which were conferred upon him by a previous Legislature. He vetoed the measure and sent it back. The Legislature passed it over his head, and then immediately adjourned and left the capital. Señor VILLARREAL, presiding officer of the body, then issued a notice to the Deputies to meet him in the village of Galeano, where he proposed to reorganize the Legislature. Accordingly the matter was attended to, the Deputies met and a new Legislature was the consequence. That body proceeded to elect VIDAURRI's late opponent for Governor, Señor ARAMBERRI, as Governor of the State, and the newly constituted Government is making all proper exertions to maintain its position as the head of the State.

In my last, under date of the 27th ult., I wrote you an account of VIDAURRI's proceedings—how he immediately commissioned his friend, Gen. ZUAZUA, to proceed at once to suppress the revolution, and that in order to furnish him with funds, he authorized him to levy contributions on the merchants of Monterey, and particularly on "the friends of the Governor." JUAN ZUAZUA was the man for the times, as there was no doubt in the minds of anybody but that he would carry out the orders of VIDAURRI to the fullest extent. He was noted for his readiness to obey VIDAURRI in all things.

I have since heard from Monterey, and all reports represent that the city is in tribulation. Gen. ZUAZUA has demanded the contributions, and when they have not been paid the houses have been closed up. Most of the foreign business establishments are inimical to VIDAURRI, and they refused to pay the contributions levied upon them. The house of OLIVIERA was called upon for $3,000 and refused to pay up, when the firm was immediately notified to break up and leave the State. Other foreign firms were treated in the same manner; but I have not heard what the result was, whether they left, or whether they compromised. I presume, however, that they paid the levy under protest, which will be the last of that. The foreign merchants have a large number of friends among the natives, and they have thus been able to influence some of the Mexican merchants to refuse the contribution, and this gives them a kind of support in the country, which makes their position one of great annoyance to the Governor, and, in default of obedience to his commands, he has shut up the stores of all refractory traders, and threatens to send them all out of the country. One-third of the business houses in Monterey are thus shut up, and, as a matter of course, the town wears a deserted look.

LATER ADVICES.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY—URAGA, THE CAPTURED GENERAL—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

By way of Havana, we have later dates from Vera Cruz, and the accounts all agree that the prospects of the Liberal Party are as good as ever.

Penuelas was the scene of a bloody action on the 15th of June, between RAMIREZ and the volunteers of Zacatecas and Agua Calientes. The battle was won by the militia, the hostile army routed, and one thousand prisoners taken. RAMIREZ, it was said, had fled to Mexico.

OGAZON was, at least dates, at Santa Anna Acatlan, at the head of JUAREZ's forces—a position occupied by him after the capture of URAGA. It was confidently expected that, before long, he would defeat MIRAMON, and, to that end, was advancing steadily on Guadalajara.

The unfortunate URAGA, yet weak from his wounds, was only saved from being shot by MIRAMON through the interposition of Gen. WOLL. He was still a prisoner at Guadalajara, and MIRAMON refused to exchange him for others. The forced loan of $300,000 imposed by MIRAMON on Guadalajara met with but partial success. Great atrocities were used against those who refused to contribute to the loan, until at last hunger and thirst compelled some to yield. The French Consul even was obliged to contribute. Financial and commercial affairs are in a most deplorable state all over the country, the failure of JECKER & Co. naturally having its legitimate consequences. JECKER had succeeded in making a sort of settlement with his creditors. He got an extension of five years' time, twenty per cent. of the principal and six per cent. of the interest to be paid yearly. It is doubted whether he will be even able to pay the first installment, it being rumored that some of the first bills drawn on the firm after the settlement were protested.

DE LA TORRE, another banker in the City of Mexico, had also failed. Mr. MCLANE was, at latest dates, at Vera Cruz. His health was not quite restored. The *Savannah*, *Supply*, and *Brooklyn* were anchored at the same port.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN AT MOBILE—MINISTER M'LANE ON BOARD.

MOBILE, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Brooklyn* arrived yesterday, from Vera Cruz 11th inst.

Minister MCLANE was a passenger, and proceeds to Washington.

Political and military affairs were unchanged. MIRAMON was at Lagos, endeavoring to reach the City of Mexico.

All the Foreign Ministers, except the Spanish, still refuse diplomatic intercourse with MIRAMON's Government.

The Disaster to the Ben Lewis.

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BAY CITY.

In regard to the alleged refusal of Capt. MILLER, of the steamer *Bay City*, to go go to the rescue of the drowning passengers of the *Ben Lewis*, the following statements are published. The first is from Capt. MILLER:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal:

In your paper of yesterday you notice the card of myself and officers of the *Bay City*, in regard to the steamboat disaster at Cairo. We state in that that I could not go with my boat to the relief of the sufferers by the disaster to the *Ben Lewis*, because our fires were down and the pistons unpacked, so that we could not have started in less than from 30 to 45 minutes. All this is true. It is also true that in less than that time the *Ben Lewis* was totally destroyed, and such of the passengers as were not rescued were beyond relief. It was impossible for me, with my boat, then to render assistance; and I so stated to the man who urged me to go. I told him the state of my fires and engines, and why it was not in my power to go. I showed him the state of the fires, used no harsh language, sympathized with his distress, and did what I could myself, helping to start off our life-boat as far as possible, with two men in it, to the rescue.

Any one who understands such matters will know that with our fires and engine in that condition we could not start in less time than that named, and could not go with the packing off. The engineer who was doing the repairing at the time, signed the card I published, and to which you refer. What is stated in that card can be fully substantiated—all of it.

I desire to add, emphatically, that the four men put off my boat that next morning were not on the *Ben Lewis* when she blew up and burned, had not been on her, had just been paid off from another boat, had money with them, and said they did not want to go to St. Louis. They may have told that they were sufferers from the *Ben Lewis*, and this has probably been the cause of much injustice to me.

It is evident that a studied effort has been made to turn public attention from those really in fault, by pitching upon me. The engineer of the *Ben Lewis*, who was steaming her in at an awful rate, says that I could have reached the wreck in five minutes. So, perhaps, I might in ten minutes, had I been under headway, with full steam, but not in five times that, as I was, which would have been far too late to do any good.

Mr. WILLIAMS, who speaks of my harsh and profane language, may have heard such language from some one else, and in his excitement got things mixed up. I used no such; it is not my habit on any occasion. It must be remembered that this was about 2 o'clock of a dark night. Many other of the stories told are equally false—as that my pilots quit me at Cairo—that my boat was stoned at Louisville, and several other things circulated.

Much obliged for what you have published, I would thank you to add the above.

A. D. MILLER.

REPLY OF MR. WILLIAMS.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

My attention has been called to a statement published by Capt. A. D. MILLER, of the steamer *Bay City*, purporting to be a true statement of the facts in the case. Common justice to myself compels me to notice this statement, as I am charged therein with having perjured myself before the Coroner.

I have just returned from the unsuccessful search for the bodies of those of my family who have not been recovered. I have found but one, that of the little boy, who now sleeps by the side of his mother. Every feeling has been aroused and my sad heart torn with anguish by a painful discovery of the facts. The body of my little girl was traced from point to point on the river, and at last lodged by the side of the ferry-boat at the bayou at New-Madrid. There, after remaining all one day by the side of the boat, the rings were taken from her fingers and the body set adrift. The rings, now in my possession, are the painful evidence of her identity. I have been called upon to pass through so much for the last two weeks that I have not even a particle of revenge toward Capt. MILLER. Every feeling is so distracted by agony that I have no other desire than to be left alone with my grief, trusting that time may so blunt its poignancy that I may be able to live for those still left me, and fill up whatever station God may assign me.

I have to do with *facts*, although painful ones, and yet none the less true. Capt. MILLER says he has delayed making reply until all the lies were published. I do not know who he means by "*they*." Was there any feeling against Capt. MILLER previous to this accident? Why should there be any feeling in the matter other than that arising from the facts in the case? He admits that while in the office the pilot informed him of the blowing up of the *Ben Lewis*, very soon after landing his boat; (*I refer to his statement;*) that he had some conversation with him, and then went on deck with him and found her on fire. I do not know what he said or did with others. He must have known me when I requested him to go down to the boat. I told him "*All I hold dear in the world are on that boat.*" He says, "In the meantime *a person off shore came to me and asked me to go down to the wreck.*" His reply to me was just as *sworn to before the Coroner, I am not mistaken*, notwithstanding the assertion of Capt. MILLER that he never swears—that for fifteen years he has never been heard to use such language. I can only say, that fifteen years past has never produced the fact that a captain has refused to lend his aid in saving his fellow-beings from almost more than death.

In regard to the offer of money, I speak for myself. I said to Capt. MILLER, "*If money will induce you to go, name your price*, and I will give satisfactory *reference to citizens in Cairo that it shall be paid.*" I leave to the statement of the Mayor of the City of Cairo how far MILLER's statements are true. I have no desire to create any feeling against him. His punishment is worse than the mark of Cain upon him, and the only feeling I have in the matter is a desire that he may never cross my path through life. I should never have called the matter before the public again, knowing that the just indignation of all classes of the community had spoken in tones of thunder to his guilty and cowardly soul, and all that a sympathizing world could do would not bring back the dead, yet I have felt it a duty due the public, myself and the sacred memory of the dead, to answer this man's statement.

Now that the excitement has settled down in the gloom of silent heart-broken sorrow, I can review the past with calm purpose of mind to arrive at the facts, and in that calm despair, *I repeat and publish to the world, it is my firm belief that every soul on board the Ben Lewis, who were not killed by the explosion, could have been taken from the wreck had the Bay City gone to their assistance when I first applied to the Captain, and that my family would be with me in safety to thank God for deliverance from worse than death.* The fires had not been out when I first went on the boat. I requested them not to put them out until I saw the Captain. If he had steam enough and his packing around the pistons enabled him to make Cairo, it certainly would have taken him to the wreck of the *Ben Lewis*. He could have *floated* there in time to have saved many lives. The *Lake Erie* went out from the wharf with not steam enough to turn a wheel, and yet many can thank that boat for their lives. Capt MILLER says: "All hands have combined to get up excitement against me by publishing positive falsehoods." I speak only for myself. Every statement that I have made I call upon God to witness, and, as I hope to meet them who have gone before, I have stated nothing but truth, with no desire to get up any excitement against the wretch whose living death must be more than the anguish of the survivors. Let him live on with the finger of scorn ever pointed at him. The floating bodies of the dead as they are borne on by the rapid current, although they may never have the rights of burial, yet will their spirits cry aloud to God for vengeance on their worse than murderers. Let him with the pillagers of the dead live on and never know other than that the curse of God is on them. Society spurns and scorns them, the world has set her mark upon them, and go where they may they can never escape the punishment of a justly incensed community.

I have no other desire than to defend myself from the foul aspersions of a cowardly wretch who would, by denying his guilt, endeavor to cast reflections on the veracity of those who have been known longer than fifteen years. I refer to Mayor TAYLOR of the city of Cairo.

Capt. MILLER's excuse for not going to the boat is that the engineer told him that the packing around the pistons of the engines would have to be renewed, and when he landed, the engineer commenced making the necessary repairs. Why did not Capt. Miller make that excuse at Cairo or at St. Louis? He says he wanted them to have all their lies and misstatements published. On this point I here annex the testimony of competent engineers of this city:

We, the undersigned, claim that with the facts before us as stated by him, Capt. MILLER, we are of opinion that the packing on the piston-rods could have been put on in three minutes in case of emergency. The second engineer of the *Bay City* stated to CHARLES W. PACKARD in St. Louis, that he was putting yarn around the rod of the larboard engine at the time of the explosion, and it was only the one engine that required it.

Signed:

C. W. PACKARD,	PAUL LANING,
MOSES BRASHEAR,	GEORGE W. COTTON,
JAMES W. MCGINNIS,	R. C. MCCORD,
HENRY T. MORRISON,	A. STEPHENSON,
PHILIP TRAINOR,	E. CLEMENTS,
JOSEPH RAMBO,	W. B. RICHARDSON,
CHAS. F. PAYTON,	B. W. HARRIS,

Practical engineers, city of St. Louis, July 11, 1860.

Trusting you will give this a prominent place in your paper, in reply to Capt. MILLER's base charge against me,

I remain, yours with respect,

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Mercantile Suit.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

George Chapman et al vs. John Cochran.—This case, which has been two years before the Marine Court, has at length been finally decided by the General Term in favor of the plaintiffs. The case involves questions of considerable importance to merchants, involving the rights and liabilities of a guarantor or surety, as affected by the "Statute of Frauds."

The facts of the case as proved on the trial were as follows: The plaintiffs, who compose the well known firm of Chapman, Lyon & Noyes, are extensive importers and dealers in fancy goods in this City. In September, 1857, one Owen Rice, of St. Louis, a stranger to the plaintiffs, called at their store in company with one Martin, a salesman for the firm of McArthur, Byrne, Gibbons & Co., who introduced Rice to the plaintiffs, and said that Rice wished to purchase some $400 worth of goods on a credit of six months, and that the defendant had requested him (Martin) to call and say that he (the defendant) would indorse Rice's note for the amount of the purchase, if the plaintiffs would sell the goods. The plaintiffs had no acquaintance with Rice, knew nothing of his character, or means, or mercantile standing, and made no inquiries about him, but they did inquire respecting the defendant, and became satisfied as to his responsibility.

They then called on the defendant, and told him of the statement made by Martin, and added that Rice had selected between $300 and $400 worth of goods at their store, which they would not deliver unless the defendant would promise to indorse Rice's note for the amount of the purchase, and that the plaintiffs would ship the goods on receiving such promise, and would pay him two and one-half per cent. on the amount of the note, on receiving his indorsement. The defendant then promised he would indorse Rice's note upon these terms.

The plaintiffs thereupon shipped the goods, and received Rice's note for $383, which they presented to the defendant, and tendered him a sum equal to two and one-half per cent. on the amount of the note, in gold and silver, and requested him to indorse it. He declined to do so, saying he had changed his mind. At maturity, the note was protested, and notice given to the defendant, as though he had been an actual indorser; and afterwards, and before the commencement of this action, payment of the amount of the note, less two and one-half per cent., viz.: $372 42, was demanded of him, and refused.

The defence was that the defendant's promise to indorse was void by the Statute of Frauds, it not being in writing.

The case was originally tried in January, 1859, when the plaintiffs were non-suited. From this decision they appealed to the full bench, where, after a thorough argument, the judgment of non-suit was reversed, and a new trial ordered. A second trial was then had, when the plaintiffs recovered judgment for the full amount of their claim. From this judgment the defendant now appealed again to the General Term, who have now affirmed the judgment.

The points decided by the Court were:

First—The promise of the defendant, being founded upon a *new*, *distinct* and *valuable* consideration, moving to the promisor (the defendant) from the promisees (the plaintiffs) was an original promise, and not within the Statute of Frauds.

Second—The promise of the defendant was not affected by the statute, because he thereby procured from the plaintiffs the surrender and release of the security or lien which they then held for this debt, viz: the goods themselves, which they declined to deliver unless upon the *defendant's* special promise to indorse; and the law will not suffer the defendant to take advantage of his own wrong, to the damage of the plaintiffs.

Third—From all the circumstances of the case, it was evident that the plaintiffs gave the sole credit to the defendant, in selling and delivering the goods.

D. B. Greene for plaintiffs; Shea & Richardson for defendant.

Decision in the Schnapps Case.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. Emile Goulard.—This was an action, as will be remembered, brought by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from practicing an alleged imitation of his (plaintiff's) trade-mark in the manufacture and sale of Schiedam Schnapps.

The case has been many times stated in the TIMES, as it has been before the Courts. On the trial at Special Term of the Supreme Court, the case was heard by Justice LEONARD, who now rendered the following opinion, granting a partial injunction:

LEONARD, J.—The language, style and arrangement of the matter, and the color and size of the defendant's bottles, are an imitation of the plaintiff's, and designed to make casual dealers believe that they are purchasing the same article which the plaintiff sells, and upon which, when bottled, the plaintiff has used this label long prior to its use by defendant.

The plaintiff has no exclusive right to the use of any of the words in his label, except his own name. The defendant cannot have adopted a label, in such exact imitation of that used by the plaintiff in the particulars referred to, without an intention of drawing to his article some demand which would otherwise have gone to the plaintiff for supply. This he has not a right to do. The plaintiff is entitled to an injunction in that respect, and to such damages as he can establish that he has sustained; upon this question he can take a reference—all further questions to await the coming in and confirmation of the report.

John Slosson for plaintiff. G. Dean for defendant.

The Soap Trade-Mark Case.

Oakley vs. Spencer.—This was an action to restrain the defendant from putting up transparent soap in packages similar to those long used by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff obtained the injunction some time since.

Defendant now made a motion to have the injunction dissolved. The motion was heard before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and after a full hearing was denied.

United States District-Attorney's Office.

THE DA COSTA CASE.

In the case of *The United States vs. Herman Da Costa*, counsel yesterday offered another surety in the person of Mr. Pinestar, of No. 14 Attorney-street. The District-Attorney required twenty-four hours' notice, and that the proposed surety should attend at 11 o'clock to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '65 ... 100½	400 Harlem R. Pref. ... 42
2,000 Indiana 5 Ss ... 89	50 do. ... b60 42
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 ... 90⅞	250 do. ... 41⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s ... 97⅜	100 Stonington R. ... 70
5,000 do. ... 97	100 Reading R. ... s60 42
11,000 Missouri S. 6s ... 83⅜	100 do. ... 42¼
44,000 do. ... [illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 53
2,000 La. State 6s ... [illegible]	100 do. ... b30 53
1,000 Cal. State 7s ... 89⅜	50 do. ... s60 53⅜
10,000 Cal. L. Bonds 7s 86	50 do. ... 53⅜
1,000 Ill. Ce. Bs, 1860 100½	100 do. ... b60 53
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s 104½	100 do. ... s30 53⅜
14,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. Ex. 99¼	100 Del. L. & W. R. ... 96
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83 96	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. b60 17½
12,000 do. ... 96½	100 do. ... 17⅜
1,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs. 69½	400 do. ... 17⅜
10,000 do. ... 70	110 do. ... 17¼
10,000 E. R. Bs. 1875 ... 68	62 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. 37¾
21,000 Har. R. 1st mg. 100	100 do. ... 38
7,000 Mich. So. 2d mg. b 68	200 do. ... s60 38
7,000 do. ... 63½	100 do. ... s60 38⅜
33,000 M. & S. F. bs. ... [illegible]	100 do. ... b10 38⅜
20,000 do. ... b30 81	50 do. ... 38½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs. ... 93	100 do. ... b60 38⅜
3,000 Gal. & C. 2d mg bs 92	500 do. ... 38⅜
3,000 C. & T. S. F. B. ... 78	200 do. ... s5 38⅜
2,000 do. ... 78½	50 do. ... b60 38⅜
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bs. 96¼	150 do. ... b60 38⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M 59	100 do. ... b90 38⅜
16 Bank of Commerce 100	50 Panama R. ... s60 127
10 Hanover Bank ... 94½	50 do. ... 127¼
50 Metropolitan Bn'k 111½	600 Ill. C. R. scrip. opg 67⅜
48 do. ... 111¾	100 do. ... c 67⅜
20 Corn Exch. Bank ...	50 do. ... 68
10 Import. & Trad. Bk. 113	25 Gal. & Chi. R. ...
200 Penn. Coal Co. b60 86	100 do. ... b30 68⅛
100 Pac. Mail St. Co. ... 91	1844 do. ... 68⅜
100 do. ... b60 91½	100 do. ... s30 68⅜
350 N. Y. Cent. R. ... b60 84	50 do. ... b30 68⅜
923 do. ... 84	200 do. ... b30 68⅜
400 do. ... b10 84	25 do. ... 69
50 do. ... s10 84	50 do. ... 69
700 do. ... b60 84⅜	1800 Cleveland & Tol. R. 36¼
288 Erie Railroad ... 21	200 do. ... b60 36⅜
50 do. ... 21¼	300 do. ... b30 36⅜
800 do. ... 21⅜	100 do. ... s60 36⅜
50 do. ... b30 21½	300 do. ... b30 36⅜
50 do. ... 21⅜	300 do. ... b60 37
100 Erie R. A. S. ... s60 21⅜	50 do. ... b30 37
10 do. ... 20⅞	100 do. ... btw 37
300 do. ... 20⅞	10 do. ... 37
500 Hudson Riv. R. s60 50½	700 do. ... b10 37
100 do. ... s60 50½	300 do. ... b60 37¼
105 do. ... 50⅜	100 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. 73⅞
500 do. ... b60 50⅜	1,450 do. ... 74
100 do. ... b60 50⅜	380 do. ... b60 74¼
100 do. ... b30 50⅜	100 do. ... s60 74
12 do. ... 50½	200 do. ... b15 74⅜
1300 Har. Railroad ... 15	100 do. ... 74⅜
200 do. ... b30 15⅛	350 do. ... b60 74⅜
200 do. ... b30 15	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 77⅛
100 do. ... 14⅞	150 do. ... 77¼
100 do. ... 14⅞	100 do. ... s60 77⅜
10 N. J. Central R. ... 116	310 do. ... 78

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri S. 6s ... 83⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 17¾
10,000 N. C. State 6s ... 97	200 do. ... 17¾
11,000 Erie R. 5th m. b. 70	20 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 38⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds 93	100 do. ... 39
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bds. 96⅜	100 do. ... 39¼
10 Bank of America 111½	24 Panama Railroad 127¾
8 Commonwealth B'k 96¼	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip. opg 67⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co. b30 91⅜	500 do. ... b60 68
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... s60 84	350 Galena & Chi. R. ... 68⅜
200 do. ... b60 84⅜	50 do. ... s30 68⅜
300 do. ... 84⅜	50 do. ... s30 68⅜
25 Ind'l's & Cin. R. 42	50 do. ... b60 68⅜
25 Del. L. & W. R. ... 96	50 do. ... s10 68⅜
250 Erie Railroad ... 22⅛	50 do. ... b30 69
200 do. ... s60 22⅜	1,800 Clev. & Tol. R. 37
100 do. ... b60 22⅛	500 do. ... b10 37
100 do. ... b60 22⅜	100 do. ... b60 37¼
100 do. ... b30 22½	225 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. 74⅛
1,300 Harlem Railroad 15	100 do. ... 74⅜
400 do. ... b60 15⅛	50 do. ... s10 74⅜
300 Mich. Cen. R. ... b60 53	250 do. ... 74⅜
100 do. ... s60 53⅜	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R. 78⅛
100 do. ... 53⅜	50 do. ... s30 78⅜
100 do. ... 53	50 do. ... 78½
150 do. ... b10 53⅛	

MONDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 14, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 7:

Decrease in Loans	$121,075
Increase in Specie	889,653
Decrease in Circulation	388,199
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,416,911

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which shows the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 16, 1859.	July 14, 1860.	July 7, 1860.
Capital	$66,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	120,405,658	127,123,166	127,244,241
Specie	23,223,679	23,641,357	22,751,694
Circulation	8,201,675	8,975,528	9,363,727
Gross Deposits	97,257,070	106,204,678	107,874 248
Exchanged	19,121,159	23,456,447	26,542,928
Undrawn	78,135,911	82,748,231	81,331,320
In Sub-Treasury	4,282,670	5,404,367	5,187,468

The Bank return is stronger on the Specie line than generally looked for, and again steady on the Discount average. The Deposits improve largely, while a good part of the temporary gain in Circulation last week is lost on the present statement. The figures, altogether, were favorably construed on the Street this afternoon, both in reference to the strength and ease of the Bank movement and to the continued quiet of the Money Market. The speculative effect was to further stimulate the demand for Stocks, which closed with much buoyancy at the Second Board in the afternoon. The business, to-day, was again very large, and there was apparently much realizing by some of the *Bull* speculators, who bought last week at lower prices; but at the same time, on the Western Stocks, New-York and Erie, Harlem, &c., the fresh orders seemed to demand about two shares, cash or on time, for every one offered, and thus we have from 1 to 1½ ℘ cent. added to the prices at Saturday's Board on Galena, Burlington, Toledo, Michigan Guaranteed, Illinois Central and New-York and Erie; and ½@¾ ℘ cent. on other descriptions, while the demand for the railway mortgages again improved, establishing higher prices for the Eries than have been known since the trouble in the Company last August, and the same for Michigan Southerns and Toledos. The State Stocks were firm on Missouris and steady for Tennessees. The Share quotations at a quarter to 4 o'clock were substantially as follows:

New-York Central	84¼	Panama	127¾
Erie	22⅜	Illinois Central	67⅞
Hudson	50⅜	Galena	68⅜
Harlem Old	15	Toledo	36⅞
Harlem Preferred	41½	Burlington	79
Pacific	91⅜	Rock Island	74¼
Michigan Central	53⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	39⅜

The terms for money to-day show no alteration from the close of last week. The supply offering on call loan to the Brokers is, if anything, easier. Some of the large lenders had more than usual difficulty in placing their temporary balances at 5 ℘ cent. On mercantile paper the rates are steadier, with an inclination to firmness on long date lists, the best of which pass at from 5½@6 ℘ cent., and fair names at 6@7 ℘ cent. Very short prime acceptances continue to be placed at 5 ℘ cent. The rates of foreign exchange for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, open 109¾@110 on London, and 5.14⅜f.@5.13¾f. on Paris, with signs of a good demand for this opportunity. The private letters from London speak of the Leather failures as both serious in the amounts involved, and disastrous in the probable liquidation. The principal firm have about $3,700,000, (or £746,000 sterling,) in unpaid acceptances with the London Banks; the London Joint-Stock Bank is in for $1,000,000, and the Bank of England for $450,000. The other concerns vary from $800,000 to $150,000. The Union Bank of London, which had its share of trouble recently in another quarter, escapes in this instance. The loss will be as near a total one as any failure which has been announced since 1857. One authority (which may be a mistake in the telegraph) says the estate will pay only a shilling in the pound; another estimates the bills good for about seven shillings in the pound. The Grain letters by the *City of Baltimore*, to the afternoon of July 4, from Liverpool, quote more firmness in the market.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 1st of August. The Bank of Mobile has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent.,'payable to New-York stockholders at the Merchants' Bank, in New-York, on demand.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold an executors' sale of first class Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$446,926 36
Payments on all accounts	435,952 68
Balance in all funds	5,405,340 64

For customs, $125,000.

The following table, illustrative of the progress of Banking in the City of New-York, has been compiled for the *Bankers' Magazine* from the quarterly returns of the Banks of this City, showing their aggregate liabilities and assets on 30th June, 1860. Their capital since June, 1859, has increased $1,113,000; balance due to other Banks, $2,500,000; individual deposits, $7,800,000; loans, $6,800,000; and the aggregate liabilities over twelve millions. Their condition now, as compared with 1852 and 1859, is as follows:

Liabilities.	Sept., 1852.	June, 1859.	June, 1860.
Capital	$36,791,750	$68,645,016	$69,758,777
Net profits	5,464,611	7,855,451	8,655,245
Circulation	8,678,664	8,126,072	8,731,894
Due other Banks	21,828,504	23,744,605	26,243,064
Deposits	50,465,840	72,713,844	80,536,392
Miscellaneous	337,096	571,902	573,362
Total liabilities	$123,497,235	$181,358,888	$193,697,613
Resources.	**Sept., 1852.**	**June, 1859.**	**June, 1860.**
Loans	$88,815,464	$118,543,934	$125,139 607
Stock, Bonds, &c.	5,539 815	12,714,091	13,367,842
Real estate	2,702,419	6,055,947	6,814,486
Due from Banks	5,474,207	6,213,431	7,913,755
Cash items	11,666,284	17,096,736	19,037,887
Specie	8,702,665	20,682,304	23,064,622
Overdrafts	446,160	49,445	69,946
Total resources	$123,497,335	$181,358,888	$193,796,635

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 14.	LOANS. July 7.	SPECIE. July 14.	SPECIE. July 7.
Bk. of New-York	4,873,726	4,818,609	727,864	684,360
Manhattan Co.	5,135,963	5,150,722	866,612	1,213,461
Merchants' Bank	5,512,921	5,260,464	1,396,710	1,344,344
Mechanics' Bank	3,714,330	3,607,086	684,669	657,894
Union Bank	2,578,262	2,634,845	452,789	309,43[illegible]
Bk. of America	5,881,496	6,181,530	1,354,770	1,089,079
Phenix Bank	3,077 106	2,969,675	508,149	590,762
City Bank	2,319,619	2,401,490	938,216	572,746
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,458,465	1,471,463	182,094	168,487
Fulton Bank	1,556,275	1,568,502	276,105	247,681
Chemical Bank	1,837,262	[illegible]	781,752	647,095
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,221,119	2,155,502	287,[illegible]	265,393
National Bank	2,212,846	2,239,544	107,731	104,549
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,761,189	1,791,181	480,730	361 842
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,094,325	1,080,812	191,178	175,558
Greenwich Bank	755 300	765,376	110,509	81,117
Leather Man. Bk.	1,909,362	1,977,014	273,[illegible]	238,767
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,2[illegible],890	1,384,389	20[illegible],250	201,150
Bk. St. New-York	3,451,314	3,556,369	673,789	697,540
Am. Exchange Bk	7,250 221	7,367,649	1,385,74[illegible]	1,316,332
Bk. of Commerce	12,998 672	12,839,320	2,165,4[illegible]	1,951,366
Broadway Bank	2,496 974	2 531,108	501,592	396 458
Ocean Bank	1,918,847	1,884,710	359,408	362,565
Mercantile Bank	2,475,918	2,474,404	437,468	416,360
Pacific Bank	1,127,394	1,096,246	162,325	198 603
Bank of Republic	3,547,008	3,520,333	1,030 843	1,011,688
Chatham Bank	792,090	765 710	103,580	118 960
People's Bank	681 363	679,969	169,367	158,461
Bank of N. Am.	1,711,217	1,700,575	248,587	209,510
Hanover Bank	1,502,708	1,554 138	134,387	130 882
Irving Bank	838,299	837,141	154,679	137,134
Metropolitan Bk.	6,869 373	6,917 886	1,044,974	904,325
Citizens' Bank	840,204	854,003	167 710	144,958
Nassau Bank	1,876,857	1,829,965	237,386	199,671
Market Bank	1,696 327	1,724,340	263 187	280,176
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,214,719	1,181,471	205,619	177,037
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,306 924	2,426,659	337,044	200,589
Corn Exch. Bank	1,675,196	1,664,050	189,326	190,902
Continental Bank	3,365,531	3,430,875	465,960	438 975
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,110,689	1,065,653	254 938	232,902
Oriental Bank	595,996	587,461	112,415	100 722
Marine Bank	958,334	958,505	154,736	138,503
Atlantic Bank	554 965	553 325	76,248	75,087
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,668,924	2,641,115	290,573	244,621
Park Bank	5,127,204	5,238,797	1,249 857	1,154,347
Artisans' Bank	1,361,307	1,340,679	383,723	389,712
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	780,312	775,204	68,336	107,043
Grocers' Bank	561,594	558 742	79,234	108 257
North River Bank	555 807	534,568	113,378	108,836
East River Bank	384 480	377,421	70,917	46,240
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	429,718	436,659	56,468	52,758
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	344,438	347,202	20 092	23,087
Bull's Head Bank	512,680	491,008	56,357	50,382
N. Y. County Bk.	453,548	457,498	30,794	30,371
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	770,707	761,673	115,565	110,181
Total	127,123,166	127,244,241	23,641,357	22,751,694
	Decrease ... $121,075		Increase ... $889,653	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 14.	CIRCULATION. July 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 14.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 7.
Bk. of New-York	443,130	456,516	2,902,363	2,697,859
Manhattan Co.	311,781	309,963	3,371,630	4,055,948
Merchants' Bank	214,622	217,686	3,780,714	3,456,896
Mechanics' Bank	301 699	311 380	2,604 668	2,839,973
Union Bank	204 781	238,335	1,752,312	1,779,711
Bk. of America	141,813	142,718	4,644,869	4,794,375
Phenix Bank	138,081	135,663	1,704,750	1,719,328
City Bank	....	....	1,958,465	1,869,482
Tradesmen's Bk.	314,024	319 546	778,078	740,802
Fulton Bank	219,603	225,141	1,157 479	1,185,265
Chemical Bank	333,426	360,719	2,016 940	1,974,411
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,367	129,082	1,327,169	1,162,314
National Bank	174,786	180,721	848,310	934,969
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	198,302	217,332	1,460,105	1,411,194
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	139,474	150,494	673,713	888,318
Greenwich Bank	150,602	134,203	881,606	847,191
Leather Man. Bk.	243,691	249,989	1,186,201	1,227,357
Seventh Ward Bk.	240,841	242,484	689,699	65[illegible],292
Bk. St. New-York	281,975	249,693	1,890,159	2,086,[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	214,226	220,124	4,476,053	4,609,899
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,343,859	5,805,457
Broadway Bank	277,772	286,936	1,841,790	1,910,536
Ocean Bank	119,462	123,436	1,357,405	1,379,894
Mercantile Bank	29,349	32,407	1,880,268	1,821,311
Pacific Bank	121,984	124,751	962,136	889,344
Bk. of Republic	230,849	219,638	2,701,479	2,735,328
Chatham Bank	119,709	127,772	678,186	846,747
People's Bank	110,396	114,141	583 955	637,608
Bank of N. Am.	80 061	83,561	948 866	966 657
Hanover Bank	81,115	82,153	687,542	714,207
Irving Bank	126 163	126,074	608,972	570,877
Metropolitan Bk.	225,123	250,654	4,103 101	3,985,289
Citizens' Bank	154,069	160,689	764,919	699,296
Nassau Bank	123,484	126,307	1,151,863	1,078,374
Market Bank	206,606	212,182	1,064,360	1,063,065
St. Nicholas Bank	93,081	93 139	809 904	753,129
Shoe & Leath Bk.	263,167	289,221	1,221,303	1,218,489
Corn Exch. Bank	127,883	132 097	766 099	761,142
Continental Bank	207 920	211,941	1,798,349	1,855,837
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	238,376	233,448	854,342	775,169
Oriental Bank	98,384	103,499	463,413	434 401
Marine Bank	126,289	128,186	837,183	829,231
Atlantic Bank	89,739	92,849	288,609	248,677
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	186,681	199,960	1,839,109	1 867,616
Park Bank	[illegible]	180,777	4,358,669	4,311,184
Artisans' Bank	91,[illegible]	94 464	1,148,191	1,301,837
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	114,971	118,772	395,683	417,111
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	56,983	386,634	378,443
North River Bank	75 971	77 920	420,495	411,118
East River Bank	84 049	88,804	290,292	280 667
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	181,659	181,640	207,669	224,949
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	100,760	102,008	398,473	306,063
Bull's Head Bank	118,220	115,221	464,828	447,413
N. Y. County Bk.	86,113	91 108	345,101	332,613
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	127,637	135,049	343,810	340,769
Total	8,975,528	9,363,727	82,748,231	81,331,320
	Decrease ... $388,199		Increase ... $1,416,911	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 61 bbls. Ashes, 6,673 bbls Flour, 80 bbls. Corn Meal, 30,838 bushels Wheat, 74,310 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 9,848 bushels Oats, 249 pkgs. Provisions, and 492 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 84 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 800 mats Java at 16c.; 450 bags Rio at 14c.; 500 bags Ceylon, with 150 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags St. Domingo, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Continues inactive and languid, as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues firm for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the demand for which is fair, to-day, in part from shippers and speculators. We have heard of sales of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 42½@$5 50; superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in good request at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 10@$5 20, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely purchased to-day, as buyers have not been disposed to pay asking prices. Holders of desirable lots are less eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 61,000 bushels, including white Western, at $1 45@$1 46; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, part to arrive, at $1 28@$1 30; and Chicago Spring, at $1 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is in less request at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 62c.@62½c. for sound mixed Western; and 65c.@67c. for yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are inactive. Rye is in slack demand at 80c.@82c. ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet, including poor to prime Canada, at 30c.@41c.; Western, 38c.@41c.; State 40½c.@41½c., chiefly 41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 450 bales North River, at 87½c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, 35 bales last year's crop at old prices.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were reported sold, at $23 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 05 for lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, and prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is plenty and depressed, including common at $1 50 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar is dull and nominal. Norfolk Crude Turpentine has declined to $2 75 ℘ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in limited request, chiefly at 38c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry is generally restricted, prices of the principal kinds exhibit no remarkable alterations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19 37½@$19 40; Old Mess, at $18 50; New Prime, at $14 25@$14 37½; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℘ bbl. Cut meats are unchanged. Lard is advancing; the day's transactions add up 350 tcs. and bbls., at 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in more demand at old rates; sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$16 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inquired for at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs., in lots, at $4 50½@$4 87½, chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales were reported, to-day, of only 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c., with some Porto Rico at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., chiefly at 21c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d.; 30,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8½d., and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For other ports the engagements were restricted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PO-CA-HON-TAS—IRISH TIGER—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GREAT EASTERN—TOODLES—GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST—TYCOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—VIRGINIUS—SWISS COTTAGE—HERCULES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE JUVENILE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 300—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Telegraphic intelligence, received *via* Queenstown from London, is of one day's later date, but is wholly unimportant. It is reported from Naples that the effect of the King's concessions was very uncertain. The English hide and leather trade, consequent upon the late panic, continues in a most disorganized state.

Minister MCLANE arrived at Mobile from Vera Cruz yesterday, on board the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and will proceed immediately to Washington. There had been no changes of material consequence in the condition of affairs in Mexico. MIRAMON was reported to be at Lagos, endeavoring to reach the capital, where his interests were suffering from his absence. All the foreign Ministers excepting the Spanish, still refused to have any diplomatic intercourse with his Government. Meantime, Gen. OGAZON, who succeeded to the command of the Liberals after the disabling and consequent defeat of URAJA, was at Acatlan endeavoring to bring on an engagement with MIRAMON, in which it was believed he would be victorious. URAJA was still at Guadalajara, MIRAMON refusing to exchange him. The forced loan decreed by MIRAMON in that city had been partially successful, great atrocities in some cases being committed to compel acquiescence. Financial and commercial affairs are necessarily in a very bad condition all over the country.

Some interesting items of intelligence from Utah will be found in our Salt Lake City correspondence this morning. BRIGHAM YOUNG had returned from Cache Valley, whither he went to ascertain its agricultural and other resources. Those who accompanied him expressed themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the locality, and declared their opinion that it was unequaled by any other in the Salt Lake country for grass, wood and water—the last being a very great desideratum. This valley has hitherto been considered too cold for agricultural purposes, but this idea is now believed to have been erroneous. Settlements are rapidly being made there, ten having been commenced within the last year. Our correspondent is inclined to discredit the reports that the Mormons instigated the late Indian troubles in Carson Valley, and believes that they were rather brought about through gross maltreatment of the Indians by reckless white men. The crop prospects throughout the Territory were much improved.

The United States Treasury commenced the fiscal year on the 1st July with about four millions on hand, and the revenue from customs since indicates a heavy commercial business—the receipts of last week being reported extraordinarily large. No provision for the increase of the revenue was made by the last Congress, and the Government can consequently rely only upon its ordinary sources of supply; but it is believed, from present indications, that no serious embarrassment will occur.

The first official communication from M. MERCIER, the new French Minister, to our Government, was a notification that France had, in conjunction with England, declared war against China. He also took occasion to say that neutral goods, excepting those contraband of war, would be protected, and that all Chinamen residing on English or French territory would be insured their individual rights and property.

The President, it seems, has come to the conclusion that the appropriation for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct is contingent upon the reinstatement of Capt. MEIGS as Superintendent, and he will accordingly receive notice to enter upon the duties of that office. It is expected in some quarters that this may cause the resignation of Secretary FLOYD, but our correspondent intimates that he will probably rather make an appointment of Chief Engineer of the works, who will rank the Superintendent, and take the ordering of the whole matter into his own hands.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at Hartford last evening, on his way to Boston. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, without distinction of party, and escorted to the State House Square, when he was welcomed to the city, and made a short address.

A mass meeting was held in Union-Square last evening in response to a call, inviting all citizens, irrespective of party, who desired the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. About 2,000 people were present. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Rufus S. Andrews, and Daniel Ullman. During the delivery of Mr. ULLMAN's speech, it commenced raining, and the meeting was abruptly brought to a close. It was a remarkably quiet meeting, and very little enthusiasm was manifested.

Another destructive conflagration occurred yesterday in this City. It broke out about noon among a number of stables in "Charles-alley," which runs through the centre of the block bounded by West, Washington, Charles, and Perry streets. Some twenty-five buildings, most of which were constructed of wood, were destroyed, and the total damage amounts to about $26,000.

The investigation before the Coroner, in the matter relative to the murders of Messrs. WALTON and MATTHEWS, will be resumed this morning in the Superior Court Room, City Hall. Evidence of a nature still further to implicate CHARLES JEFFORD will, it is said, be brought forward.

The United States Zouave Cadets, of Chicago, gave another exhibition drill yesterday, in Madison Park. In spite of drenching rain, a crowd of several thousands stood through an hour and a half drill, while the windows, stoops and roofs of houses on the Square were crowded with spectators. Exercises in the manual, company movements, loading and firing, skirmishing, and bayonet exercise, were gone through with. In the evening the Zouaves took a collation with Company H, Sixth Regiment, Capt. SCHWARTZ, and visited Niblo's Theatre.

EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, Esq., who, for the last four years, has been on official visits to the missionary stations in the East and West Indies, as the agent of the Baptist Missionary Society of England, delivered an address at the Bible Union Rooms yesterday before a large audience of clergymen and others, giving the results of his observations relative to the condition and prospects of missions in those countries.

The weekly report of the City Inspector shows that there were 472 deaths in the City last week, which is an increase of 11 over the mortality of the week previous, and 155 less than in the corresponding week of 1859. The deaths from acute disease were 277, from chronic disease 135, and from external causes, &c., 30. Of the whole number 259 were children under five years of age. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, infantile convulsions, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, consumption, dropsy in the head, infantile marasmus, and inflammation of the lungs.

A suit of considerable interest to the mercantile community was decided yesterday at the General Term of the Supreme Court, on an appeal to the full Bench. It involves the question of the liability of a guarantor or surety, and was brought originally in the Marine Court, where it has been pending two years. JOHN COCHRAN, the defendant in the case, offered, as proved on the trial, to indorse for one RICE, of St. Louis, who wished to purchase a bill of goods from the firm of CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, the plaintiffs, and after RICE had procured the goods he refused to do so—the defence being that COCHRAN's promise to indorse was void under the statute of frauds, it not being in writing. The full Bench has now decided that COCHRAN is liable for the full amount of the claims. The celebrated Schnapp's case (UDOLPHO WOLF *vs.* EMILA GOULARD,) was also decided yesterday by Justice LEONARD, who granted a partial injunction restraining the defendant from imitating the plaintiff's bottles and labels.

The Stock Market yesterday established another advance in prices, under a continued and rather increased buoyant demand. Money was easier on demand loan, but steady on discounts, long-date paper being rather less in favor at 5½@6 ⅌ cent. for the very best. The Bank return is a strong one, showing an addition of $889,000 to the Specie line, and the Discounts steady.

Flour was in fair request, at steady rates. Less activity was discernable in Wheat and Corn—prices of which, however, exhibited no very important changes. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay was in light supply and moderate request. Naval Stores, Oils, Cotton, Metals, Hops and Seeds, were quiet. Whisky declined a shade. The freight engagements were limited.

How to Stop Agitation.

Hon. S. SEYMOUR, late State Engineer, and a prominent member of the American party, comes out in support of the DOUGLAS ticket. His leading reason for so doing is a desire to suppress further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress. He thinks the only way of doing this is by giving the practical control of it to the people of the specific localities concerned, whether States or Territories:—and he, therefore, desires to install the Popular Sovereignty principle by electing its most prominent indorser and advocate. His letter to Col. FORNEY, which we publish elsewhere, states his view of the case clearly and distinctly.

There are many persons throughout the country who sympathise thoroughly with Mr. SEYMOUR in this view of the question. The desire to suppress, or at least suspend, the Slavery agitation as a question of national concern, pervades the great mass of the people of all sections and of all parties. No one can fail to see the injury and injustice to other great national interests, which this protracted and embittered controversy involves. We have many questions of domestic and foreign concern which demand the attention of our statesmen and the action of our Government; but they do not, and will not, receive it, so long as the Slavery question continues to be the leading topic of party discussion and dissension.

But this desire for peace is not undiscriminating. It is not a "peace at any price" which the people desire, or which would prove of value to the country. Nor is it fair to overlook the fact that the recent discussions and party dissensions on this subject, have been forced upon the opponents of Slavery extension, and have been of the greatest possible service to their cause. We believe the facts of history will sustain us in asserting that, in every instance within the last ten or fifteen years, when controversy has arisen, it has been made inevitable by exorbitant claims and insufferable pretensions on the part of the Pro-Slavery faction. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—followed as it was by the desperate and high-handed attempt to force Slavery upon the Territory which that repeal threw open to its advances, caused the agitation which has prevailed for the last six years:—and it is due entirely to that agitation,—to the prompt acceptance by the Free States of the challenge thrown out to them from the South,—to the resolute, practical protest, made on the spot and throughout the country, against the extension of Slavery, that Kansas is not now, politically and legally, a Slave State. But for the resistance offered in the Territory, by men and money from the Northern States, to the crusade of arms and fraud which was waged against Kansas,—but for the loud and vigorous appeal made to the people of the whole country, in 1856, and the manner in which that appeal was answered at the polls, no one can reasonably doubt that a Pro-Slavery Constitution would have been fastened upon Kansas, and that the utmost ingenuity and power of the Federal Government would have been employed to keep it there. Agitation preserved the Territories then from the curse of Slavery;—and so long as any danger of a similar character continues to menace them, the people of the country will prefer continued agitation to a perilous and deceptive peace.

As we stated the other day, we cannot regard the Douglas ticket as fairly representing the principle of Popular Sovereignty. Mr. DOUGLAS himself abandoned the leading feature of that policy in his conspiracy speech, when he invoked the power of the Federal Government to guarantee slave property to its owners within the States. His colleague on the ticket, moreover, Mr. H. V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, is among the most open and resolute of the opponents of the whole doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and advocates Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories. We think it not improbable that, if this ticket were elected, the whole Slavery question would be treated and settled on this basis—that the people of each locality would, in the end, be left to manage this matter for themselves. But we have very little doubt that the same result would follow the election of any other ticket,—simply because it will be found impossible to carry through Congress any measure founded upon any other principle.

But suppose DOUGLAS should be elected President,—how is that to stop the Slavery agitation? Could he silence the demands of either Northern or Southern ultraists? He might veto their acts,—but he could not silence their voices. He might arrest legislation, but he could not control public discussion in the Press and on the stump. He might disarm faction, but he could not suppress its clamors. All the parties which live and thrive by agitation, would have redoubled motives for continuing it—it would be their only hope of achieving power. Every act of his Administration would be watched and judged by its bearing on this question. The Republicans would find their account in assailing every movement he might make upon the subject, and the Abolitionists, as Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS avowed at Brooklyn, would make every valley and hill-top ring with the wildest Anti-Slavery agitation which has ever disturbed the country. The Southern ultraists, on the other hand, would have precisely the same reasons for pursuing a similar course, and would wage a systematic warfare on his administration in its relations to Slavery.

It may be said that he would sustain his administration against them all,—that the principle of Popular Sovereignty would be triumphantly sustained both in Congress and by the people. Very likely:—but this would not be suppressing *agitation*. However it might end, the war would still go on, and the contest rage with greater fury than ever.

In our deliberate judgment, nothing will contribute more to the silencing of clamorous controversy on the subject of Slavery, than the triumph of the Republican Party. That party would then be compelled to assume the responsibility of dealing practically with this whole subject. All parties would, from necessity, await its action. Both Northern and Southern ultraists would find their only material for agitation in what it might do. No one need be told that a Republican Administration could not satisfy either. It could not interfere with Slavery in any Southern State, nor is there any reason to believe that it would give any section of the country ground of valid complaint. Its first necessity would be to divert public attention from this subject; to bring forward, into their just prominence, the great questions of domestic and foreign concern which have been so long neglected. Every dictate of self-interest would require it to let Slavery alone,—to allay public excitement in regard to it,—to relieve the apprehensions of the South and restore a feeling of confidence and repose to the whole community. And it is the only Party which has sufficient influence with the Anti-Slavery element to coerce it into acquiescence, and to check the agitation which has marked its progress hitherto.

A Cry for Croton.

The fidelity with which the City Inspector accompanies the weekly banking tables with his report of deaths, is, we trust, an indication of an association in the mind of that official of finance and mortality. We are strengthened in this conviction by the fact that never was the financial report more flattering; never were the specie basis sounder or the deposits larger; never were circulation and discounts more cautiously restricted; and at no period has the market for domestic securities been so buoyantly confident. At such moments it is possible a disappointed bear here and there may rashly rush upon suicide; or some luckless speculator, who has failed to avail himself of the unprecedented advance in Cleveland and Toledo, or Erie bonds, may, through chagrin, precipitate his end; but bulls and bears are not reported in these human statistics, and, moreover, no suicides figure in the actual table. There is obviously, therefore, no connection between the ratio of deaths and the bank averages. The streets, and not "the street," have to do with the matter.

Considering the disadvantages under which he has labored, the City Inspector has certainly done a good deal towards the purification of the streets. But this instrumentality in the preservation of health is but one of a score. Cleanly habitations, the extirpation of cesspools, the weeding out of the tenement houses, and the restriction of the liquor traffic, are all elements of more or less active efficacy in the study of public hygiene; none of which, under the operation of existing laws, fall fairly within the province of the Inspectorship. But these conditions have been so slightly modified by the efforts of the so-called sanitary squad, while the comparison of deaths between the present and the preceding years is so largely in favor of the current month, that it is impossible to withhold a material share of the credit from the department upon whom the purification of the City highways and byways devolves.

And in this tribute to undeniable merit, we are by no means actuated by the mere desire to panegyrize a faithful servant of the ill-served public. It is rather to recognize the direction for sanitary effort indicated by these facts. Assuming the resumption of purely mechanical street-sweeping to be effectually barred by the demands of mousing partisanship, are there no agencies which may be instituted to aid the well-directed labors of this department? When the subject of introducing distant waters into the City was first discussed, it was thought to be indispensable that the supply should suffice for the frequent irrigation of the streets. The subject propounded by the municipal authorities for the consideration of experienced engineers, was not what source might satisfy cook and housemaid, and fill the occasional bath-tub, but what ample volume might be had to deluge and so purify the streets. The Bronx, then currently regarded as the future fount of supply, was rejected, because, while it was sufficient for the former purposes, it was inadequate for the latter capital object. Hence the monstrous project of the Croton Aqueduct, its bridges, its mains, its reservoirs; hence the lavish outlay of millions; the erection of fountains; the belief that with its bounteous volumes of water, the periodical visitations of yellow fever and the cholera might be averted. Croton was to be a substitute for Quarantine; Aquarius was to supercede Esculapius. And all these giant expenditures and sanguine hopes, have resulted in a denial of all water for washing the streets; the utmost liberality of the Croton Department extending to a permission to have certain favored stretches of thoroughfare dampened at private expense, with showers at which April may reasonably laugh, and which only lay the rebellious dust while the cloud-compelling deity of the water-cart is in sight. The truth is, the streets need washing as well as sweeping. The broom leaves one-half the impurities untouched. But for the occasional, and at present unfrequent, rain storms, there is great reason to believe that pestilence, which is so apt to follow drought, would run riot in the City, and give the City Inspector larger opportunities for the exercise of his arithmetic.

It remains for the Croton Board to throw new energy into the completion of the new reservoir, that the initial purposes of the work they superintend may at length be achieved. The objection to a more generous indulgence in the blessing of water is the inadequate supply. The accomplishment of this important addition will give the Department and the streets the only aid now deficient in perfecting the labor of purification; and if legislation forbidding the maintenance of out-door cesspools be adopted, we may look for yet more satisfactory figures from the City Inspector.

A SOUTHERN STRIKE!—We have been taught to believe, by the apostles of Slavery, that such things as strikes, riots, and other unseemly demonstrations which now and then break the monotony of Northern life, are impossible at the South. The patriarchal institution, we have been assured, in which capital owns labor, preserves society from all such catastrophes and maintains unbroken and perpetual peace.

We are surprised, therefore, as well as pained, to find that the City of Savannah, in Georgia, is at this moment suffering the dishonor and inconvenience of a vulgar bread riot. The journeymen bakers have struck, and are not only demanding higher wages, but are forcibly preventing others from working who will not join in their demands. As the latest advices, the strike was in full blast. The *Republican*, of the 14th, says that "the bread insurrection has reached its climax, and, for one, we are for continuing the war."

We are afraid there has been some mismanagement of this matter. Perhaps the social institutions of Georgia have been permitted to become too much like those of the North. Capital may not own *all* the labor of the State, and it may thus have happened that its control is less perfect than Southern theories would have it. Some of the journeymen bakers of Savannah must have been permitted to own themselves,—and this has probably given rise to the whole difficulty. Our Southern friends have our sympathies. We trust that they will survive their disasters, however,—that their bread-baskets may speedily be replenished, and that they may learn, without any severer experience than this, that all forms of society have their advantages as well as their drawbacks. In this latitude it is considered quite as important that every man should own himself as that journeymen bakers should work for a fixed price; and we willingly encounter the risks of a rise in prices now and then, for the important advantages which flow from the general principle of individual ownership.

The Chicago Zouaves—The Most Serviceable Military Drill.

The Chicago Zouaves have done good service in opening the eyes of our military amateurs to the folly and absurdity of copying blindly, in our volunteer drill in this country, that of European armies of the old school. We called attention to this subject several months ago, commenting on the changes which the new fire-arms were likely to effect upon the formation of troops in action, and ventured, at the risk of being considered blasphemous, to hint that the admired solidity and precision of the Seventh Regiment were likely to prove, within the next five or six years, much more showy than serviceable.

The same drill and discipline are not suited to the armies of all countries,—a very important fact, which our militia men have generally overlooked. The system which we have copied from the English, and which they borrowed in the main from the Germans, which makes all merit on parade consist in the accuracy of the lines and the precision of the marching, took its rise in an age when armies were altogether recruited from amongst the rude and stupid peasantry of feudal estates—boors who were only taught to know their right legs from their left by great pains and patience, and who could not make a decent appearance on parade short of three or four years daily drill. They were in short in all respects such as the Russian recruits are today, and these are considered to require five years training to become reliable and presentable troops; and to get from them a fair return for the labor expended on their education, they are retained under arms for twenty-five years. It was by such men as these that the Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War, the War of the Succession, and the French Revolutionary War on the side of the allies, were carried on. To have placed any reliance on their intelligence or self-helpfulness would have been an absurdity, so that nothing was thought of beyond teaching them to stick together, to keep up the line or the column, to move in close masses, and obey the word of command implicitly. The officers were gentlemen who knew what they were about, and acted rather as engineers working a machine, than as bodies of men.

In all countries in which a territorial aristocracy still exists, and in which the peasantry still occupy a position more or less servile, this *régime* still exists—in Russia, in Austria, in Bavaria, in Prussia, and in England. In France it disappeared at the Revolution, and the result was seen in the early campaigns in Italy, and afterwards at Jena, at Austerlitz, and at Wagram. Not that the drill or manœuvring underwent any serious change, for a long period, but all effort at precision, either in dress or in movement, was given up, and the whole tendency of the discipline was to develope individual intelligence. The result is, that the French army, in almost everything for which our Seventh Regiment receives so much applause, is vastly inferior to almost any other European army on the parade-ground. It wants the massive solidity of the Russians; it wants the splendid precision of the Austrians; and it wants the stately march of the British. The movement of a French battalion over the ground is a sort of irregular shuffle, with very little attempt at keeping step or keeping in line, and the uniforms of the men are rarely brilliant and never exhibit the scrupulous neatness of the Austrians or British. If even the famous French Zouaves were to march up Broadway behind the Seventh Regiment, they would cut a sorry figure in the eyes of the New-York public. But how little all this has to do with their conduct in action we all know.

Now if most European monarchs wanted to remodel their armies, and turn all their troops into Zouaves to-morrow, they could not do it, let them be ever so well satisfied that the Zouave drill is best adapted to the purposes of modern warfare; and the reason is that the men are not of the right sort. You cannot make a good light infantry man out of a Russian serf, because he is stupid, brutal and has never known what it is to think for himself. The same remark applies in a modified degree to the Austrian recruits, except the Hungarians, and to those of the Prussians that are drawn from the peasantry. It applies also to the British, though in a still less degree, because the political system has developed individual independence to a degree unknown on the continent except in France. A clod-hopper who has been bred a serf, or almost a serf, can never become a good Zouave—can never be made to skirmish well, or rally well, or fence well, because self-reliance and quickness of thought are essential to success in them all. The difference between the system suited to his capacity and that which is suited to that of a people like ours, was never better demonstrated than by the anecdote of the Russian sentry, who remained at his post during a sudden rising of the Neva, and was found by the relief, up to his neck in water, and nearly dead. He was lauded to the skies, and held up to the whole army as a model of military virtue, because blind obedience is the ruling element of Russian discipline. If it had been a French sentinel, however, who had acted thus, he would have been the laughing-stock of the whole army. No French sentinel would act thus. When he saw the water rising, he would not have been dumb-foundered by the absence of special instructions, but would have run off and given the alarm.

We believe it is now acknowledged on all hands that this Zouave drill is the drill by which battles are henceforth to be won. That it is no longer of so much importance that infantry should be solid, as that the men should be active, agile and acute—that they should act intelligently and bravely, singly, in pairs, in fours and in tens. In developing this idea, the French have taken the lead. The volunteer movement in England is following in the same track. The drill is Zouave drill, great attention being given to fencing with the bayonet and gymnastics generally. If well followed up, we have no doubt it will result in the formation of a valuable force, as the raw material comes from the middle and upper classes, or in other words, from the intelligence of the country.

The application of all this to our own military system is plain enough. If Zouaves be the best troops in the world, we have the best raw material in the world. The average man of America makes an excellent light infantry man. He has individuality, self-reliance, quickness, familiarity with the use of weapons, and great nervous energy. To convert him into the machine soldier of Europe by drilling him exclusively in the old solid formations, is a sheer waste of his most valuable qualities.

Post-Office Letter-Carriers.

We are requested to state that in an article upon this subject, in the TIMES of Saturday, the Postmaster-General was erroneously charged with ordering that the letter-carriers of New-York should "pay into a common fund one cent for each letter delivered—the aggregate collections so made being afterwards divided equally between all the letter-carriers of the City." This is a mistake. The responsibility of the existing mode of compensating the carriers rests with the Postmaster of this City, who regards the new law as assuming that the earnings of the carriers are to constitute "a carriers' fund," and as authorizing him to divide it among the carriers as he may deem just and proper.

When the present Postmaster took possession of his office, he found some of the down-town carriers receiving from $1,400 to $1,800, while some of the up-town carriers, having extensive districts to serve, were only receiving about $600. Deeming this disparity unjust, he issued an order fixing the maximum compensation at $1,200.

If the charge of two cents on mail letters had not been reduced to one, the preëxisting system would not have been disturbed, and some improvements of which it was susceptible might have been introduced. The whole subject becomes, by the reduction of the carriers' earnings, involved in difficulty, and it will require very careful treatment to preserve, on the one hand, the experience and efficiency of the carriers' department, and, on the other, to insure to the public the prompt delivery of letters. There is no one, we are sure, who appreciates the importance of the subject, under both aspects, more fully than our City Postmaster. The up-town population living at the distance of miles from the Post-office, are entitled to an efficient service as well as the business community in its neighborhood, and the interests of both are to be regarded in all measures which concern a punctual delivery of letters. It may require a little time to determine how the new law will affect the system; and in the interim, it is premature to pass judgment on the question. We are still inclined to the opinion which we expressed the other day, that the up-town districts might be consolidated and the number of carriers reduced, with advantage to the system.

In connection with this subject, we learn that the Postmaster-General has issued an order declaring all the streets of the City below Fifty-fifth-street—the northern limit of the carriers' delivery—post-routes. The effect of this order will be to break up private letter expresses, and to increase the earnings of the carriers by throwing additional matter into their hands for delivery.

Personal Paragraphs.

—PERKINS is at Tarrytown.

—VANBEESTER, one of the best of our marine artists, has gone to Mount Deseret.

—COLEMAN, "gentle and fair," is in Spain, as is also his friend, GEORGE HALL.

—E. GREENE, well known for skill in female heads, is at Lenox.

—JUNES has taken up his residence near Boston.

—ALICE CARY and JULIA DEAN HAYNE are at Milton, a lovely village on the Hudson, about four miles this side of Poughkeepsie.

—ELLIOT is painting a head of DURAND for Mr. WALTERS, of Baltimore, a gentleman well known among the fraternity for his liberal patronage of art. The same artist has recently finished a fine picture of COOPER, from a daguerreotype.

—Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family are at the Astor House. The Senator, we believe, usually spends a portion of his Summers in the Northern States. We do not see him announced for a political speech in this neighborhood.

—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, who has recently returned from a European tour, is at Andover. She is engaged in the preparation of a new work, on which, it is stated, she means to rest her reputation as an authoress.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach in Plymouth Church until the end of this month, at which time he will take his annual vacation, and spend the same at his farm at Peekskill, on the Hudson.

—WILLIAMS & STEVENS have just received a fine painting, called the "Valley of the Shenandoah," (Va.,) by SONTAG. Mr. S. is now sketching in the mountains of Virginia, where he will remain till October.

—The venerable LYMAN BEECHER, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, is living in Brooklyn, near the residence of his son, in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. With the exception of a slight deafness, and weakness of the limbs, the old gentleman is as bright, lively, and hopeful, as when ten years younger.

—The "Niagaras" of CHURCH and GIGNOUX are on exhibition at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, as is also a recent work of the most rising designer of the day—JOHN ROGERS. It is called the "Checker Players," and exhibits in a wonderful degree the power of expression possessed by the artist. ROGERS has lately finished a cast of BARBER's "Fisher Girl," which was bought by a house of this City, and sent to Europe for copying in marble.

—F. B. CARPENTER has on his easel a copy of WEBSTER, ordered for the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. In his studio are recently finished paintings of HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mrs. H. C. BOWEN; also, the finest head ever painted by him, that of an old gentleman named EELS, whose wrinkled countenance, rife with genial humor, presents such a subject as artists rarely find outside of their own fancy. CARPENTER will spend the Summer months in a pedestrian tour through the interior of this State.

—The *Tribune* has made an important discovery. It announces that the TIMES is a special admirer, defender and champion of Judge RUSSELL. The *Tribune* must have recruited its editorial force. It has never been adequate to this achievement until now. We should not be in the least surprised to find that the District-Attorney had been loaning our neighbor some of that leisure which hangs so abundantly on his hands. When he brings the full powers of his mind to bear upon any point, there's no telling what may be the result. Suppose he tries the experiment within the sphere of his official duties?

WASHINGTON JOURNALISM.

Position of Public Journals at the Federal Capital—Impossibility of Sustaining them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

The mutability of journalism in the political metropolis is becoming proverbial. Long ago the remark was made by one of the veteran editors of the *Intelligencer*, that a newspaper cannot exist in Washington without Government patronage; and the obstacles to success are yearly becoming greater, notwithstanding the gradual growth and prosperity of the city. During the present year the two Republican newspapers, the *Era* and the *Republic*, have expired; the *Constitution*, alias the *Union*, has changed its name and its proprietors, the *States*, alias *States and Union*, has in both particulars followed the example of its venerable cotemporary; and the probability is that both these journals will cease to exist on the 4th of November, if not sooner. Remembering the fate of the honest English publican who forfeited his life as a traitor and conspirator for having perpetrated the innocent jest that he would leave the crown, (alluding to the sign over his door,) to his son, I trust that I shall not be misunderstood in thus predicting the overthrow of the *Constitution*, the *States* and *Union*, as among the immediate effects of the election of a Republican President.

I will not undertake to enumerate the abortive efforts which have been made during the last eight or ten years to establish or to keep alive newspapers at this point. Our streets are strewn with the wrecks. The *Star*, which claims to be an exception to the rule, estimates the expenditure that has been made in this way by politicians out of their own pockets in part, but mainly out of the public Treasury, at $300,000 within a period of seven or eight years. If we go back to the period of the inauguration of General TAYLOR, and compare it with the present day, we find but one newspaper now living at the seat of Government which then existed. The "spared monument" of journalistic mortality is the *National Intelligencer*, and the fact is well known that nothing but frequent and copious draughts from the Treasury has kept it alive.

It is difficult for the people in the States to comprehend the causes of this anomalous fact in regard to the seat of the Federal Government. But it must be remembered that Washington was selected as the seat of Government in order to be out of the influence of great commercial cities. It was believed that the Government could not act with the same freedom and impartiality when surrounded by a great population, such as New-York and Philadelphia, they foresaw, were destined to contain. It was apprehended that Congress might be overawed by mobs as well as corrupted by the seductive appliances of wealth, and whether right or wrong, this consideration had much to do with the removal of the seat of Government to a place entirely destitute of population. With such objects in view, it must be confessed that great judgment was shown in fixing upon the present site of the City of Washington; for a poorer place,—one more entirely destitute of commerce and of manufactures, or more dependent upon the Government for its life and prosperity could not be imagined. This is true, in spite of the facts that we have a noble, beautiful and salubrious situation, upon the largest river on the North American Continent—(by which I mean the broadest for an equal distance above its mouth)—and with every natural facility for commerce and manufactures. The existence of Slavery in the surrounding States of Maryland and Virginia, is, perhaps, the chief cause of this poverty and dependence upon the Federal Government; and this obstacle to its growth is gradually being removed. But without reference to Slavery, I verily believe that the habit of dependence upon the Government is a curse in itself, and that the removal of the Capital, while it would entail individual loss and ruin, and temporary depression upon the city, would eventually redound to its permanent and lasting prosperity.

But enough of this for the present. Here you have the great obstacle to successful journalism. Washington has neither commerce nor manufactures. With nearly seventy thousand inhabitants, and with Georgetown fully seventy-five thousand, it has only an inconsiderable retail trade with the sparsely peopled districts in its immediate vicinity to sustain it, apart from the trade of the city itself, with its shop-keepers. There is, consequently, very little of the pabulum which is so essential to the existence of a newspaper—I mean advertising; and unless the Government supplies the deficiency of the dependent community, there is little besides fresh air and dust upon which an editor or publisher can subsist.

An article in the *Star* yesterday, will convey the impression abroad that it is the only paper here that has ever fought its way into successful existence without Government aid; or, at least, that it is the only newspaper that can live at the seat of Government without such aid. But the truth is, that the *Star* has been fostered and sustained by the most liberal allowances from the public crib, from the beginning of the present editor's connection with it, in 1853. Prior to that date it was a feeble and sickly experiment, which but for Government patronage could not have lasted six months. For the first five years the present editor of the *Star* was in the annual receipt of about $20,000 for the circulation of the Post-office Department advertisement of mail lettings. This advertisement was printed at the *Union* office, and sold with a change of heading to the *Star*, which the publishers occasionally sent around to its subscribers. The profit realized upon this advertisement was at least $15,000 per annum; and this annual donation from the national treasury has enabled the *Star* to flourish, and its editor to grow rich. For about two years past, this advertisement has been taken away from the *Star* and two other Washington newspapers, but they still receive from five to six thousand per annum from Government, as I am credibly informed.

The *Star* says: "The *National Era*, one of the most profitable weekly papers in the country in 1853, has since died of starvation, having in the meantime lost by death its enterprising and energetic conductor." The truth is, that the *National Era* had above eight thousand subscribers on the day its publication was suspended, which is from two to three thousand more than the *Star* ever had. But while the *Star* has been basking in the smiles of Executive favor, and feasting upon the fat things in Uncle Sam's larder, the *National Era* was living independently upon the patronage of freemen, without local support, and almost without advertising. The law is express in giving the Government advertising to the two papers in Washington which have the largest permanent circulation, without specifying that they shall be published daily; the *Era*, up to one, or at most, two years of its cessation had, indisputably, the largest circulation of any journal in Washington; but successive Administrations, Whig and Democratic, on the dishonest plea that it was not published daily, withheld the advertisements from its columns, and gave them to the *Star*, the *Intelligencer*, or *States*, and to the *Union*, *by counting the six successive issues of their dailies during the week as six different subscribers*, although sent to but one. In this way the six hundred of the *Union* counted thirty-six hundred, the two thousand of the *Intelligencer* twelve thousand, and the three or four thousand of the *Star* became six times as many. By this dishonorable thimble-rigging the *Era* was, for more than two years, swindled of its legitimate share in the patronage of the Government. What adds to the meanness of the trick is the fact that the Post-office advertisement of mail lettings was intended for the people of the States and Territories, in which the Weekly *Era* had a wide circulation; while the daily papers of Washington have ever had a purely local circulation, I doubt if the *Star* has ever sent a thousand copies of any one issue of its Daily or Weekly beyond the limits of the District of Columbia and Alexandria, including the exchanges. Yet, when the *Era* sent twenty-eight thousand copies to twenty-eight thousand citizens of the States, it was denied the public advertising in face of the plain letter of the law, by Presidents and Cabinet officers, who had sworn to administer the laws in good faith.

While poverty and dependence upon the Federal Government render Washington so unpropitious to the journalist, there are other causes which have conspired to the same end, and chief among them is the absorbing and centralizing tendency of New-York. The telegraph and the railroad have tended to concentrate on that great commercial emporium all facilities of obtaining and transmitting intelligence, to make it the head and fountain of information, and to provincialize all other places, including the seat of Government itself. The difficulty of maintaining a newspaper at Washington can scarcely be a source of surprise, when the Athens of New-England, with its unrivaled resources of wealth, enterprise and intelligence, finds itself in a similar predicament. All rays of light, as well as all channels of commerce, seem to concentre on your great City, and for places within a range of five or six hundred miles I see no escape from the vortex of centralization, as it regards newspapers, as well as commerce. Whether the great and growing cities in the Mississippi Valley are destined to escape competition with New-York in the circulation of their journals, or for how long, I will not undertake to predict. I suppose, however, that, aside from sectional differences of opinion, the "*Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune*," as the newsboys cry them in our streets, will never seriously injure the sale of newspapers in New-Orleans and San Francisco. I am not so sanguine as to St. Louis, and other places not more than 1,200 miles away from Gotham.

OBSERVER.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Notice of the War in China—The Paraguay Claims—Reinstatement of Capt. Meigs—Army Matters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

The State Department is in the receipt of the first official communication from M. MERCIER, the new French Minister, informing our Government that his imperial master had, in conjunction with England, declared war against China, and giving assurances that neutral goods, except those contraband of war, would be protected; also, that all Chinamen residing in an English or French territory would be protected in their individual rights and property, and when found on captured ships would be treated as if on French or English soil. The communication was happily replied to by Mr. TRESCOT, who returned the thanks of the Government for the information given, promising to make the same public at the earliest convenience.

THE PARAGUAY CLAIMS.

The case of the Paraguay claimants was submitted to-day to the Commissioners, with documentary evidence in favor of Paraguay, showing HOPKINS & Co., to be in debt to that Republic upwards of $6,000, after taking at a valuation all their plunder not sold at auction. The entire appraisement of their effects amounts to about $5,000, a steam saw-mill at $1,200 being the only article of any particular value. The decision of the Commissioners is to be given by the 1st of August.

CAPT. MEIGS TO BE REINSTATED.

The President has decided the Washington Aqueduct appropriation of half a million dollars to be contingent on the employment of Capt. MEIGS as Superintendent. At the time he approved the law he thought differently, or he would have vetoed it, as it was expected he would by its friends in the House of Representatives, who stood ready with another bill all prepared, even to engrossment, with the objectionable clause out, should the first be vetoed. Now, the President has concluded that the appropriation is contingent, and immense pressure is brought to bear on him to induce him to order the work to progress. This presents a direct issue between the President and Secretary of War, which may result in the latter's resignation. Capt. MEIGS will to-morrow be ordered by the President to the Superintendency of the Aqueduct, from which he was removed by Secretary FLOYD. Will the latter resign? His friends say he will, but I predict that instead of resigning he will appoint an "Engineer of Aqueduct," who will rank Superintendent MEIGS and control all his movements. The Engineer will make all contracts and the Superintendent only see that the work is executed according to the Engineer's orders.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Cabinet have come to no conclusion on the Overland Mail matter, and unless they do soon, the Pony Express will be suspended, as the Company will decline keeping up way stations for the "pony" all alone, on which they have already lost seventy-five thousand dollars, the Government refusing all aid to this enterprise.

DIPLOMATIC.

Mr. IRVINE will be left in charge of the British Legation as *Chargé d'Affaires* during the absence of Lord LYONS, who leaves here next week to meet the Prince of WALES.

Viscount TREILLIARD, on reaching New-York, received instructions from his Government to postpone his departure from the United States for the present, it being considered important that M. MERCIER should for a short time have the benefit of M. TREILLIARD'S experience in this country.

ARMY MATTERS.

Capts. DAVIDSON and STEELE, Second Infantry, will report to Col. MILES, at Jefferson Barracks, for duty with recruits. Capt. DAVIDSON will be in charge of the recruits destined for Fort Abercrombie.

Major BEALL is ordered to pay off the troops at Jefferson Barracks.

The Cadets lately graduated at West Point are ordered as follows: Those assigned to the Engineer' Topographical Engineer, and Ordnance Departments' will report to the chiefs of their respective Corps at Washington; those assigned to the Dragoons, Cavalry and Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, at Carlisle Barracks; those assigned to the Artillery, to the Commandant of the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe; those assigned to the Infantry, to the Superintendent of the Eastern Department General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, except the following, who will report to the Superintendent of the Western Department General Recruiting Service at Newport Barracks, Ky., viz.: Brevet Second-Lieuts. LYNN, SMITH, MARTIN, JONES, LEWIS, JORDAN, MESHLER and BORLAND.

Lieut. LANE, Mounted Riflemen, will report in person at Carlisle Barracks, to-day, to accompany recruits for New-Mexico.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

Congress, during the last session, having made no provision whatever for the increase of the revenue, the Loan bill being specifically designed for the redemption of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Government is left to entirely depend on its ordinary receipts for its support; but, with strict economy, there is no apprehension of embarrassment, and the appropriations for objects not urgently or immediately required may therefore not be expended, unless i shall hereafter appear that there is an increase o the financial means beyond the present anticipations.

The Treasury commenced the fiscal year July 1, with about four millions of dollars on hand, and the Customs revenues indicate a heavy commercia business, the receipts of last week being extraordinarily large.

As the Loan act provides only for the redemption of Treasury notes, the Department has no intention to invite proposals under it at this time.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: At Rutland, Vt., JAMES McDANIELS; St. Albans, Vt., JOHN J. DEAVITT; Albion, N. Y., HARVEY GOODRICH.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 16.

The freights and tolls on anthracite coal by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, are this day advanced 15 cents per ton, as advertised by the Company. All statements to the contrary are editorial mistakes. (Signed.)

J. DUTTEN STEELE, Vice-President.

News from New-Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL—ATTACK BY INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July 16.

The mail from New-Mexico, with dates to the 2d inst., arrived this evening.

The news from Santa Fé is of no importance.

On the 8th inst., Mr. THOMPSON, who resides at Ash Creek, in the neighborhood of Pawnee Fort, discovered, as he supposed, some buffalo or ponies, approaching the ranch, and JOHN CUNNINGHAM, his head man, went out to see what they were. Mr. THOMPSON soon after heard a noise, and upon looking, discovered CUNNINGHAM running toward the house, pursued by three Indians, who shot their arrows into him. Just as he reached the house he fell dead. THOMPSON ran into the house and fired three shots from a revolver at them, but without effect.

The Indians then closed on the house, and set fire to it. THOMPSON made his way out, and, having two guns loaded, fired on them and made his escape. As he was leaving he heard the report of a gun. The next day he went back and found the dead body of a man named CHRISTIAN KROUSE, who had been murdered by the same Indians. The dead bodies were decently buried by the commanding officer at Pawnee Fork. The Indians took all the clothing off the dead men, and scalped them. KROUSE had been in the employ of Capt. SCOTT, and was making his way to Missouri when killed.

There is no news of any battle with the Indians by the troops, who are in pursuit of them.

Affrays and Homicides.

A CALATHUMPIAN SHOT AT TULLY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 16.

A young man named STRAIL was shot by another named E. MARKHAM, in Tully, on Saturday night last. STRAIL was in company with a party who were going to horn a newly-married couple. MARKHAM, supposing insult was offered to him, rushed from his house as they were passing, and shot at the party, killing STRAIL almost instantly. MARKHAM has given himself up.

A ROWDY SHOT AT LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 15.

JIM CRAWFORD, a noted rowdy, was shot at Little Falls, this noon, by a man named HALLING, proprietor of a lager-bier saloon. CRAWFORD and his party went to HALLING'S about 2 o'clock, and demanded drinks, which were refused. CRAWFORD commenced a disturbance, when HALLING drew a pistol and shot CRAWFORD three times. HALLING was locked up to await the result of CRAWFORD'S injuries.

FATAL AFFRAY AT ATCHISON, K. T.

ATCHISON, K. T., Sunday, July 15.

A disgraceful row occurred in this place about 12 o'clock last night, at a house of ill-fame, in which pistols and knives were freely used. A man by the name of HIRAM COFFEE was killed with a slung-shot, and two others dangerously wounded—one being shot, and the other badly cut. The officers are on the look-out for the murderer.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 16.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 4th, *via* Queenstown 5th, passed Father Point at 3 P. M., Sunday, but owing to an interruption of the wires, her news could not be transmitted to New-York. It is now anticipated by the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at New-York.

The Steam Sloop-of-war Seminole.

NORFOLK, Monday, July 16.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Seminole* sailed to-day on a cruise.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, July 15.

The screw-steamship *R. R. Cuyler* arrived at Tybee at 11 o'clock this morning. All well.

Amusements.

The current week ought to be called "Corban, it is a gift," by the theatrical people. It is a week of benefits, past, present and to come. Last night "Young New-York" was subjected to a fearful trial, and no doubt many a dashing blade, casually dropped down from Saratoga or Newport, sang with *Macheath*, "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away," for last night Mrs. JOHN WOOD, at Laura Keene's, and Mrs. AGNES ROBERTSON BOUCICAULT, at the Winter Garden, contended for applausive kid gloves and appreciative bouquets. The more pathetic appeal of the two was made by Mrs. BOUCICAULT, who is on the point of leaving us to follow the fortunes of her lord over seas, whilst Mrs. WOOD, being her own mistress, has the wit and good taste to stay at home.

To-night Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, an actor whose sterling merits and artistic devotion to his profession are rapidly winning for him a permanent and distinguished place in the regard of our audiences, will allow us to show that we are not indifferent to those claims upon us, at Niblo's Garden. Mr. DAVENPORT'S burlesque talents have developed themselves with the demand for that sort of power, and, in common with the general public, we have watched, with equal surprise and pleasure, the naturalness and tact with which he is treading an always perilous path.

Last night at the same place Mr. BROUGHAM came to life after his last speech and dying confession, *en route* for Europe, and did his brightest to delight our military friends from the West. He liked being alive so well that he will be found in his usual health and spirits to-night.

At Wallack's, the FLORENCES, or rather Mr. FLORENCE, will be honored to-night with a benefit also. On this occasion Mr. FLORENCE, having bought Mr. BURTON'S dress of *Toodles*, will try the same on, to discover how much of the character went with the costume. The experiment is hazardous but interesting.

All these are germane to the weather. Can we say as much for Mr. EDDY'S *Macbeth*, last night presented to the audience of that very handsome theatre the New Bowery? Mr. EDDY is at least a conscientious tragedian of the true old school, and if we must needs go to Sadler's Wells and the Bowery for SHAKESPEARE, we might go further and fare worse. We shall have other opportunities of testing the vitality of tragedy-houses, in New York, before long, for Miss CUSHMAN, who is once more with us, will hardly leave us without reasserting her regal rights over our stage.

Meanwhile, the merely lazy victims of July, who wish to slaughter Time with the greatest certainty, and the least suffering to themselves, will do well to remember BARNUM and the Palace Gardens, both at their command, and each abundant in resources. It will be their own fault if they do not find an easy victory under the auspices of either.

CARD FROM MR. WALLACK.

HUT, Long Branch, Monday, July 16, 1860.

It having been very industriously asserted by certain persons, doubtless for certain motives, (which are of no importance, however,) that I do not intend to reopen my theatre under my own individual management, I beg to state for the information of those whom it may concern, that I shall open my theatre for the Fall and Winter season about the usual time, and that I have not the slightest intention of giving up future management.

I take this opportunity to state that all my most important engagements are already made, comprising as usual, the greatest and most valued talent in the Metropolis.

J. W. WALLACK.

Vessels Suspected of being Slavers—Note from E. R. Ware & Co.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 12th, you published a list of vessels clearing for Africa during the last year, alleged to be slavers, and in to-day's you correct one vessel, the *Magi*, by stating her to have cleared on a legitimate voyage, and that her owners' reputation is sufficient guaranty for the said vessel—the *Magi* being a legal trader, and no doubt she is. But the inference remains that all the others named in your list were illegal expeditions, particularly as the list came from a *responsible quarter*.

Now, we had and have an interest in no less than three of those vessels *suspected*, of which we propose herein a history. The *Ellen Morrison* was chartered last August by us to proceed to Gambia, and load peanuts and hides back to New-York, taking out a usually assorted cargo, arriving back November 8, following, and is now, we believe, in South America, for some other house.

The *Marshal Ney* belonged to ourselves, cleared Sept. 30 for the Gold Coast, to trade for palm oil, gold-dust, ivory, &c., &c., &c. We have advices from her agent on board, who is also master, to April last, stating that he has a considerable portion of cargo of palm oil already, shipped and stored—this same vessel having, immediately previous to this voyage, made a similar one for us on charter.

The *Falmouth* belonged entirely to us, and has been running in a regular and legitimate trade since purchased, in 1854. She cleared, as you report, Oct. 7, 1859, for Sierra Leone and Gambia, returning to this port March 6, loaded with hides and nuts. When we sold her, it was said she was wanted for a West India trader. We were particular to have all the necessary documents of transfer executed by our broker [illegible] Custom-House, and considered we had then no further responsibility in said vessel.

We would feel very much obliged to know who it is that furnishes such erroneous lists, and *what is that responsible quarter* from whence emanates such correct information (?) We have to note the arrival this morning of another of the list, the brig *Adelphi*, (belonging to Messrs. BISHOP & Co.,) from river Gaboon, with ebony, palm oil, and other African produce—not natives!

Unless more discrimination is used, it will become a dangerous enterprise to carry on a legal trade with Africa, if all vessels are suspected. If, as alleged, there is any irregularity in the clearances of above-named vessels, we would like to be informed.

We remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

E. R. WARE & CO.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and from Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Some few telegraphic dispatches, which we take from the Queenstown papers, are of one day's later date.

At the Fourth of July banquet in London Mr. DALLAS proposed the principal toasts.

The *Daily News'* city article of July 5 says:

"The funds to-day were quiet at yesterday's prices—little business was done. The share markets firm, but there was a general absence of animation. Demand for money continues active. The rates for good bills in Lombard-street are 4¼@4½. A large amount of business was done to-day at the Bank."

The *Times*, in its City article of the same date, says:

"English funds show continued dullness, and the transactions are wholly unimportant. £42,000 in gold were taken to the Bank to-day. The letters of allotment for the new Russian loan were to be sent out this afternoon, but the particulars of the total subscribed have not yet transpired. The railway market is quiet, but firm in character."

GARIBALDI had written to a friend in London, asking if it would be possible to obtain a couple of steamers armed with Armstrong guns, as he is in great want of a flotilla.

The Senate of Palermo has decided that the gate of the city and street by which the soldiers of GARIBALDI entered shall take the name of Victor Emanuel.

It has also made overtures to the Civil Council for the erection of a monument as a testimony of gratitude to GARIBALDI, and those who came with him to fight for Italy—their names to be inscribed on it in bronze.

There is no decisive news from Naples. The effect of the King's concessions is very uncertain.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that—"On the 28th ult. 39 Irishmen returned from Trieste to Vienna. In the evening they all assembled in front of the British Embassy. The men, some of whom were almost in rags, were to be sent at once to the frontiers as paupers, under the escort of police, the British Government not being inclined to pay their expenses home, as they acted contrary to law when they entered the service of a foreign potentate."

An estimate was issued in London on the 25th ult. of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for army and navy services for the year 1860-61, including a repayment of £443,896 to the Government of India, for advances on account of former expeditions to China. The sum in question is £3,800,000.

The sales in the Liverpool cotton market, July 5, were estimated at 8,000 bales.

Consols were steady, at 93⅞@⅞.

THE PANIC IN THE ENGLISH HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

From the Liverpool Post, (second edition,) July 4.

The hide and leather trade continues in a most disorganized state. The failure of Messrs. STREATFIELD & Co. has produced a great sensation throughout the metropolis and the provinces. A long list of other houses in London and in the country are said to have succumbed. The liabilities of SMITH, PATIENT & SMITH will amount to something like £200,000; those of HERBERT, SMITH & Co. to £180,000; and those of GIBSON, of Godalming, to £150,000. Among the additional stoppages announced are W. & C. MUNDY, for £70,000; Mr. HACKER, for about £30,000 or £40,000; Mr. A. WARING, for about £30,000; and Mr. T. H. MORTIMORE, of Andover, liabilities not stated. The full effect of these wide-spread embarrassments has probably not yet been received from the provinces. One of the most serious features in connection with the liquidation is the depreciation which must take place in the value of hides, leather, and other stock in trade, through the attempted realization of so enormous a mass of property. Yesterday operations in the leather market were entirely suspended; but English hides, being forced for sale, have experienced the serious fall of from 30 to 40 per cent. from the prices previously current. The market for foreign hides is as yet comparatively little affected.

The *Daily News* mentions the failure of JOHN G. SULLIVAN, boot and shoe manufacturer of the borough; R. and J. CLARKE, of Kidderminster; H. LAFONE, of Liverpool; and DANIEL CARPENTER, tanner and coach currier, of the New Kent-road, London.

The *Daily News* says that about a dozen of the London banks and discount establishments prove to be holders of acceptances on the failed firms, and the amount, in several instances, is large. The extent of the facilities for obtaining accommodation in London may be inferred from the number of holders of acceptances of the principal house that has fallen, none of whom seem to have had an idea of the number of discount accounts opened by the firm with other establishments, or that many of the bills offered represented merely a renewal of previous obligations.

The *Herald* says nothing further has transpired respecting STREATFIELD & Co.'s estate.

No additional failure of importance has occurred.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 5—P. M.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market closes with a declining tendency, and prices very irregular. Some authorities say prices are again ⅛d. lower on the week.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, with large sales ex ship at 32s.

LONDON, Thursday, July 5.

Consols closed at 93⅜@93¼ for account ex dividend.

Naval Intelligence.

OUR STEAM NAVY—THE NEW GUN-BOAT SEMINOLE—NUMBER OF STEAM VESSELS NOW IN COMMISSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The departure from this port, for Brazil, of the United States steam gun-boat *Semmole*, which took place yesterday, affords an opportunity for observing that all the recently-built gun-boats are in commission, and all but one on active service. The *Seminole* made easily nine knots an hour, passing out, by the lights; and her engines were working admirably while the pilot was by her. She has orders to proceed to Rio Janeiro, touching for coals and provisions at such ports *en route* as her officers may select. On reporting for duty to the Commander-in-Chief the *Seminole* will take the position of messenger-ship to the fleet, and, while the flag-ship *Congress* remains at head-quarters in Rio, will be employed showing our flag at Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, St. Catherines, Juntos, Montevideo and other places on the station. Last year I sent you some tabular accounts of our then newly-constructed gun-boats, which it will be appropriate just now to reprint in a corrected form; adding, as I shall do, the names of vessels of that class since purchased. The squadrons to which they are attached may be inferred from the abbreviations placed after them, thus: M. S., Mediterranean squadron; P. S., Pacific squadron; B. S., Brazil squadron; H. S., Home squadron; C. S., China squadron; A. S., African squadron:

	Length.	Width.	Ton'ge.	Guns.	Officers & Men.	Horse-power.
Seminole, B. S.	219	31	801	4	120	750
Pawnee, M. S.	230	47	1,289	8	180	1,200
Iroquois, M. S.	225	53	1,000	7	161	1,000
Mohican, A. S.	233	33	994	6	160	1,000
Wyoming, P. S.	222	33	997	6	110	200
Dacotah, C. S.	227	32	1,085	5	100	400
Narragansett, P. S.	188	31	800	9	100	800
Saginaw, C. S.	163	26	456	4	120	250
Purchases.						
Sumpter, A. S.	180	24	495	4	100	250
Mystic, A. S.	178	22	480	4	90	250
Wyandotte, H. S.	164	21	435	4	100	248
Pulaski, B. S.	158	20	395	4	90	240
Crusader, H. S.	190	29	540	2	100	250
Anacosta, H. S.	160	21	230	2	80	230

The *Pawnee* has not yet sailed. We have eight steamers in commission, besides the above, making 22 in all. Three years ago we had only six. There are 17 sailing craft attached to all our squadrons now, exclusive of storeships. Three years ago there were 33. A sailing corvette costs about $40,000 a year, cruising, exclusive of towing; a steam gunboat will hardly cost more, and be twice as efficient. But gunboats are vessels for peaceful times. In war, at sea, they cannot be worth much. I should have mentioned that the above 14 vessels, and others beside, were fitted out, equipped and manned in less than six months. Doing this, and procuring without any difficulty 2,000 men, are things worth noting. England, remember, was ten months putting the channel fleet together. If we had the ships we could do it in as many weeks, on a push.

There are about 700 men employed at the yard here, and the monthly disbursements are about $30,000. Matters are rather dull in general naval business.

N.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Purser of the steamship *Columbia* has our thanks for a file of the Charleston papers of the 14th inst.

It is stated that Ex-Gov. FOOTE is about to establish a Douglas and Johnson paper at Nashville, Tenn.

FROM UTAH.

The California Mail—The Indian Depredations—Settlement of the Utah Valley—Prospects of Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 22, 1860.

Contrary to general expectation, but much to everybody's satisfaction, the California mail arrived in this city last night, all safe. Some anxiety had been felt here concerning the fate of certain enterprising traders on the route from this place for California, but it is now understood that they came to no harm, excepting one poor fellow whom the over-accommodating red-skins relieved of the care of four hundred head of stock, in the daylight.

The papers tell us that the California public are pretty well convinced of two rather conflicting things—that the Carson Indian war originated in gross mistreatment of the Indians by certain reckless white men; and again that the Indians were instigated, armed, supplied, drilled and officered by Salt Lake Mormons.

The first of these points is fully believed to be true by the bulk of the community here, as it accords not only with the experience of many, but with published and private accounts of the conduct of many of the whites towards the Indians.

With respect to Mormon instigations of this war, I have no doubt but the Mormon newspapers will indignantly repel the charge, except they conclude to take it philosophically, stoically, and think matters have not mended since the Indian murder of A. W. BABBIT, not far from Fort Kearney, in 1856, was placed to their account. I should be very sorry to make such a sweeping charge against any people, unless I had the most indubitable evidence to support me, which I certainly have not in this instance.

I know it is a very general belief that the Mormon leaders are accustomed to tampering with the Indians, and inciting them to hostility towards other whites than Mormons. As in other communities there are some reckless or fanatical persons whose acts do not tend to the welfare of society, so I believe there are here, and that the folly of such persons may have expended itself among Indians is probable; but during several years' residence in the midst of this singular people, I have not learned anything to satisfy me that either BRIGHAM YOUNG, or the Mormon high leaders, or the majority of the Mormon people, instigate or sanction any such conspiracy. I am assured, by those who are likely to know, that BRIGHAM invariably, in his talks with the Indians, exhorts them to cease butchering men and women, and to cease stealing. Besides, it will be recollected, that in the Winter of 1857-8, numbers of Indians were on better terms with the army than with the Mormons. Even to this day the Indians hereabout are inclined sometimes to call the Mormons "squaws" for running off to Provo instead of fighting the troops. And even while this very Carson war is going on, the Mormons in the northern parts of Utah have been subject to petty pilferings and outrages by bands of certain tribes of Indians said to be mixed up with the Carson war.

Many exaggerated and wonderful things are in the public mind from time to time respecting the influence and doings of the Mormon community. But I find Mormon men and women a good deal like other folks, and though terribly inclined to peculiar notions, yet they are not omnipotent nor ubiquitous. And, I believe that the bulk of this popular faith, in the wide-spread Mormon Indian influence, when simmered down to real facts, would amount to a very little thing indeed. The popular belief of the Mormons in regard to the Indians is similar to the character the red man gives of the white man—very uncertain. Col. LANDER reported that there were other white men than Mormons among the Indians, and he may be near the truth.

Several companies of Eastern emigrants have passed through this city the last few days. They at first intended to go the north route to California, but I believe they generally concluded to venture by the central route, thinking that, well armed, they would be able to hold their own and reach their destination in safety.

With the last mail came our Postmaster, Mr. MORRELL, from California, where he has been sojourning for the past month or two. He reports the difficulties substantially terminated.

Indian affairs here are in a sadly muddled condition. White men and Indians are down on the Agents for not attending to their duties and pacificating the Indians by the distribution of presents; and Government being down on the Superintendent, too, makes it altogether a rather hard row for him to hoe. Last week's express empowered Surveyor STAMBAUGH to suspend Superintendent FORNEY, which he did without delay, taking possession of the office, papers, blankets, &c.

FORNEY happened to be up north with the detachment of dragoons under Major HOWE when this suspension occurred, but returned to the city on being apprised of it. He did not like it a bit at first, but I suppose he sagely concludes now that it is all for the best.

The favored few who accompanied BRIGHAM on his late trip to Cache Valley, returned delighted with the appearance and resources of the country. That valley is described as unequaled by any other in the Salt Lake country for grass, wood, and especially for water, this last being the greatest desideratum in many parts of this arid, thirsty basin.

Cache Valley used to have the reputation of being too cold; that is, subject to too long a winter, and to too many Spring and Fall frosts, to be available for general settlement. Such reputation exists no longer, though it is thought the summer season will prove about one month shorter than in Salt Lake Valley.

The rapid settlement of Cache is something remarkable for this region. Within about twelve months, ten new settlements have been made, many of them of respectable population, thousands of acres of virgin soil have been broken up, which probably had not been cultivated before since the deluge. Grist and saw mills are being pushed forward to supply the wants of an increasing and driving population.

Provo Valley, southeast, probably equals Cache in fertility, corresponding amount of water and wood, and in liability to frosts, though much smaller in extent, being only about ten by fifteen miles. But, in one not very welcome commodity, Provo Valley "beats all natur," that is, in rattlesnakes. Portions of that little valley abound with these venomous reptiles. On Snake Creek, lately, a Mr. WOOD is said to have killed three hundred in one day. A grand place for hogs.

About a hundred families have settled in Provo Valley recently, who have two saw-mills erected, and three more building. As this valley is situated in the Timpanogas or Provo Kanyon, on the direct road from Fort Bridger to Camp Floyd, it is not improbable that a railroad will, ere long, pass through, thereby making a little fortune for the settlers.

The weather during the present month has been all smiles and tears—just like love—just like April weather. There has been Spring wheat in full ear in this city for a fortnight, without the first drop of irrigating water—a thing almost unprecedented. Prospects are excellent for wheat and similar grain, also for roots. Potatoes have been dug up an inch in diameter, a week ago—very early for this climate. Corn is coming on apace. Prospects are that the great Mormon famine will not occur in the eventful year 1860. I certainly hope not, for I am not partial to famines, though they may be very great things in the hands of prophets.

A late severe frost cut short our anticipations of the apple and plum crop, which will be but moderate. The peach trees were so ruthlessly handled by Jack Frost in the Winter, that they now present a ragged, half-clothed appearance, to which, perhaps, only Falstaff's stories furnish a counterpart.

Apprehensions of cricket devastation of the crops is somewhat lulled. Some damage was done in places, but the people turned out lustily with their horses, cattle, shovels, spades, and by dint of thumping and mashing, trampling, stamping, gave the little black, goggle-eyed chaps such a scurvy reception that they indignantly turned tail to the settlements and betook themselves, by hasty hops, to their native mountains, and they have not been heard of since. Bad luck to them.

New-Jersey.

SHOCKING FATE OF A LOST CHILD.—The Newark *Mercury*, of yesterday, publishes the following: "Several notices have recently been published concerning a child named THOMAS HENRY FINLEY, aged 4½ years, who disappeared on July 5, having followed from home the band of the Turners, who held a picnic that day. His dead body was found on Saturday near the Kossuth Woods on "the Neck," by Mr. WM. STEVENS, who was gunning. The barking of his dog in a marsh having attracted his attention, he went to the spot and found the body almost imbedded in mud. The child had evidently followed the procession to the vicinity, and having started to return to his home on the hill, over the meadows, had become fastened in the mire, and perished from exposure and hunger. During the night of the 5th his cries were heard, but nothing unusual was suspected, and no search was undertaken. The eyes and nose of the unfortunate lad had been eaten away, probably by muskrats, and the body was otherwise mutilated. One thumb was in his mouth, showing that in the agony of starvation the lad had attempted to relieve himself. He had perhaps lingered in this horrible condition for two or three days, under a broiling sun by day, and exposed to cold at night, and finally perishing. The case is one of the most affecting that has occurred for a long time. Coroner CRAVEN announced the sad intelligence to the bereaved parents, and the scene that followed was very touching."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

Excitement at Quebec—Congregation of Newspaper Writers and their Occupations—The Movements of the Prince.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 13, 1860.

Quebec is so small a place that the arrival of any "distinguished stranger" produces quite a commotion. Fancy, then, what a stir is made when all the representatives of the leading Presses in the world are assembled together here. First we have Mr. WOODS, of the London *Times*, who came over in the *Great Eastern*. Then we have Mr. ANDREWS, of the *Illustrated London News*, who has been here for a month or two sketching everything of interest. Your correspondent has been in a constant state of hilarity, the last few days, to see the people of Quebec running, open-mouthed, after any long-haired stranger, following many a 'cute Yankee in mistake for Mr. WOODS, persecuting Southerners who may have come up for a Summer jaunt, to get their houses or stores sketched for the illustrated paper.

The whole of us have been rather "sold," it is useless to conceal. We all intended to go on to Newfoundland and be there when the Prince came. But each, anxious to outstrip the others, kept his purpose to himself. Finally we all discovered that it would be impossible to get to Newfoundland in time, and that if we could, it would be impossible to get back, as the vessels of the Royal Navy don't take passengers. Then we had some mutual explanations,—shall understand each other better in future, and not try to succeed independently, but in concert.

This mistake or miscalculation throws a good deal of time on the hands of most of us, and it is very amusing to see how differently we are employing it. The New-York *Herald* is probably indulging in philosophical disquisitions on the nature of the Canadian people and the capabilities of their country. The London *Times* has gone to Niagara, to see that and the rest of the scenes the Prince is to be shown. The *Illustrated London News* is sketching the various scenes in the neighborhood, very beautifully, and *Frank Leslie's* has gone up the country to make up a series of thrilling illustrations, beginning, probably, with "The Prince of Wales being received by the Governor-General," (to be published in advance,) and ending with the ladder by which he is to walk off the pier on leaving. For myself, you and your readers are by these presents left to judge of my occupation.

The poor Prince will be terribly tired of the New World by the time he leaves it, if the programme laid down for him is fully carried out. He will begin at Newfoundland by walking over a bridge, constructed expressly for him, over a tremendous yawning chasm, with all sorts of fireworks blazing and banging beside him. He is to finish up at the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, which will of course be "fitted up" in extravagant style. Between these extremes, what addresses, rides, walks, parades, balls, illuminations, &c., &c., will he not have to gaze at and submit to.

SYMPATHY OF THE BODY WITH AN AMPUTATED MEMBER.—At Tower's Mill, in Lanesborough, (Mass.) on Tuesday, a young man named JERRY SWAN was caught by the arm in some machinery, and the limb was so badly broken and mangled that immediate amputation was necessary. This was successfully performed, but according to the Pittsfield *Eagle*, Mr. SWAN'S connection with the dissevered limb did not cease with the operation. The *Eagle* says: "On recovering from the stupor (produced by the use of chloroform) Mr. SWAN still complained sorely of an aching hand. Late in the evening his distress became very great, and he insisted that the hand was cramped by being doubled up. The limb had been placed in a small box and buried. His attendants dug it up and straightened the hand, and he was soon easier. This morning the limb was again buried. But he soon complained of a sensation of cold and great pain in it. It was accordingly taken up again, wrapped up, and deposited in a tomb, since which he is again relieved."

The Mount Carmel (Ill.) *Register*, formerly an Old Line Whig organ, but lately suspected of sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS, has taken its stand for Mr. LINCOLN.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, envigorating and strengthening to the vital powers, and at the same time revivifies, reinstates and renews the Blood in all its original purity, and thus at once *restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease*. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world so chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and at the same time so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence will *soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and thus allay all nervous and other irritation. It is perfectly exhilarating, and at the same time it is composed entirely of vegetables, yet so combined as to produce the most thorough tonic effect, without producing any injurious consequences. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, for it needs no medical skill to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and proceeds and, indeed, lays the system open to the insidious attacks of many of the most fatal, such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, Retention of, as well as painful, obstructed, too profuse or too scant Menstruation, and Falling of the Womb. These all depend upon general debility. This pure, healthy, tonic Cordial and Blood Renovator is as sure to cure as the sun to rise and set. There is no mistake about it. But this is not all. If the system is weakened we are open to bilious attacks, the liver becomes torpid or worse, diseased, the kidneys refuse to perform their functions, and we are troubled with scalding and incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge of the same, pain in the back, side and between the shoulders, exceedingly liable to slight colds, coughs, and if unchecked, soon emaciation follows, and the patient goes down to a premature grave. But space will not allow us to enumerate the many ills to which we are liable in a weakened condition of the system. But we will say, in this Cordial and Blood Renovator you have a perfect, safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Flatulence, Weak and Sick Stomach, Languor, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, or any Bilious attack, Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Pimples on the Face, or any disease arising from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and all that class of diseases called female weaknesses, and enumerated above. We will also say the traveler exposed to epidemics, change of climate and water, will find it a pleasant, safe and sure remedy, and one none should ever travel without. Reader, try it, for we assure you will find in it a friend indeed, as well as a friend in need. All persons of sedentary habits will find it a perfect preventive of, as well as cure for, those ailments to which they are particularly exposed. Hence ministers, students, attorneys, literary gentlemen, and ladies who are not accustomed to much out-door exercise, will find it to their advantage to keep a bottle constantly on hand; and above all, mothers, or those becoming such, will go through that most dangerous period not only with all their accustomed strength, but safe and free from the thousand ailments so prevalent among the female portion of the world. In short, it is indeed a mother's cordial. Try it, old and young; no longer run the risk of delay. It will relieve, and prove itself emphatically a *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York; and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GILL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Parker, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 101 East 28th-st., Mr. JACOB SMITH, Jr., to MARIA, youngest daughter of John Gill, Esq., all of this City.

BROWN—DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Monday, July 16, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, THOMAS BROWN to MARGARET A. DOUGLASS, both of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

GOLIBART.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 16, MRS. F. GOLIBART, youngest daughter of Antonio Azoy, Esq., of Havana, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends and relatives and those of her brother, Francisco Azoy, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her family, No. 266 West 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock precisely.

☞ Porto Principe and Havana papers please copy.

THORNDIKE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 15, HENRIETTA, only child of James Stewart and Henrietta Thorndike, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 37 West 17th st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

PADDOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, July 14, Mrs. MARY PADDOCK, aged 76 years, widow of Capt. Reuben Paddock.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 East 28th-st., without further notice.

NORMAN.—In this City, on Monday, July 16, of consumption, WILLIAM NORMAN, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah Norman, aged 16 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 288 Stanton-st.

DENNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 14, ANNIE E., wife of Augustus Dennis, aged 25 years.

BEACH.—In Philadelphia, on Friday evening, July 13, HELEN EDWARDS, wife of C. N. Beach, of Philadelphia, and youngest daughter of Frederick Tyler, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.

Her remains were taken to Hartford for interment on Monday, July 16.

MAGHER.—At Dover Plains, Dutchess County, WILLIAM MAGHER, aged 46 years and 1 month.

A special train will leave the New-York and Harlem Railroad Dépôt, corner 26th-st., and 4th-av., at 10:15 A. M., to meet his funeral at Croton Falls, Westchester County. The members of the Thomas Francis Magher Club and the members of the Railroad Union Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 335, *July* 16, 1860.
76, 26, 12, 43, 44, 11, 75, 56, 27, 4, 47, 18, 46.
Class No. 336, *July* 16, 1860.
37, 15, 72, 66, 24, 58, 30, 60, 42, 51, 27, 41, 26.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION—IS POSITIVELY cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. Also, Coughs, no matter how long standing. It is worth its weight in gold. $1 per bottle, at DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE HYDROPULT,
An invention for throwing water by hand-power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.
THE HYDROPULT
Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDE-WALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c.
This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

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ROSS & TOUSEY,
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The Two Parts Bound in One. Price $1 50.
Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 440 and 445 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. All of the ingredients are to be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

EVERY SUMMER THE DEMAND FOR HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in her harvest of death. The Bitters are recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND [illegible] NAILS successfully treated by [illegible] TERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. [illegible] opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We [illegible] we perform, and give the highest [illegible] physicians and private families [illegible] for the last twenty years.

ONE BOTTLE OF THE CATAMENIAL CORRECTER is worth a dozen barrels [illegible] water. So do not neglect to get it before [illegible] town. It is the greatest woman's medicine of the day. For sale at the depot, No. 177 William-st., and by druggists generally. BARNES & PARK and F. C. WELLS, Wholesale Agents. Price $1 50 per bottle.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INterested in property in and adjacent [illegible] will find a remonstrance to the widening [illegible] W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. [illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The magnificent steam packet, the *Ulster*, belonging to the Lever Galway Line, was launched at Hull on the 3d inst. There was a very large attendance of spectators on the occasion.

Bell's Life says that TOM SAYERS and HEENAN realized £1,200 on their sparring tour of one week, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Great hosts of locusts have made their appearance in Hungary, and parts of estates belonging to Baron SINA have already been ravaged by the voracious insects.

Prince FREDERIC WILLIAM, heir to the Prussian crown, has assumed the duties of Grand Master of all the Masonic lodges of the kingdom, in succession to Gen. SELASINSKY, deceased.

A Berlin paper affirms that the chateau of Rosenhofen, the Summer residence of the King of Bavaria, is being prepared for the reception of FRANCIS II., in case he should find it necessary to make a precipitate retreat from Naples.

The Paris *Charivari* represents LAMORICIERE as highly indignant at the "alliance offensive and defensive" young BOMBA talks of contracting with VICTOR EMANUEL, a combination which would place the Papal champion not only in a precarious, but comic predicament.

An Artillery officer of Messina, Captain DE BENEDICTIS, whose father is in command of the division in the Abruzzi, having gone over to the Sicilians, publishes in the official journal of Palermo, "I am no deserter; an Italian soldier, I quit a camp of foreigners, to rally round the supreme head of the great Italian family, King VICTOR EMANUEL."

There is a good *mot* in circulation *apropos* of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S recent visit to Baden. It is attributed to no less a person than Lord PALMERSTON. He compares the Emperor's position at Baden to the case of an ardent lover with not the purest intentions, who having made an assignation with the object of his flame, on coming to the rendezvous finds her "in the bosom of her family."

The splendid collection of books and autographs forming the library of the late Mr. E. A. CROWNINSHIELD, of Boston, United States, and comprising nearly two thousand lots of rare and valuable books, many of them in rich bindings, with drawings and autographs, will be disposed of by Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, London, on the 12th of this month, and eight following days.

Letters from the Swedish camp of manœuvres at Bonarp state that the Sovereigns of Denmark and Sweden have been living there in the closest intimacy for a week. A report was prevalent in the camp that the two Scandinavian monarchs had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, in case the independence of Denmark should be compromised in a struggle arising from the Schleswig question.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says that the statement as to a projected marriage between the hereditary Prince LOUIS of Hesse Darmstadt and the Princess ALICE of England is well founded, and that the recent visit of the two Hessian Princes to London was relative to the proposed union. Prince LOUIS was born in 1837, and is heir presumptive to the Grand Duke of Hesse.

A Parliamentary paper just published reveals a curious item in the social life of the people of England and Wales. In 1859, from the beginning of the year to Michaelmas, it appears that 89,903 persons were charged before the Police magistrate with drunkenness. Of these 10,486 were women. The number punished for drunk and disorderly conduct out of the multitude just quoted was 56,161 persons, of whom 10,486 were women. In the year 1859 there were 306 verdicts of "Died from excessive drinking" recorded.

"Mr. CROPSEY'S large picture of 'Autumn on the Hudson,'" says the London *Globe*, "gives, we suppose for the first time, a lively idea to the cis-Atlantic eye of the "Indian Summer" of the New World. We have been often pleased with Mr. CROPSEY'S smaller American river-views, and little bits of English home-scenery; but here he has grappled with larger features and brighter colors, and grappled with them with great success, so far as we can judge on this side the Atlantic. The partially clouded and misty sunshine, the vivid colors in the foreground, and softened distances, are said to be perfectly faithful to the scenery depicted, and are striking and pleasing in effect."

Among the novelties which the scientific world has lately heard of is the invention of an Italian—a Florentine Monk, it is said—who has devoted many years to the study of electricity and telegraphic matters. He has some extraordinary inventions which he is submitting to the Emperor of the French. It is stated that among them is a discovery of the means of transmitting *fac simile* of handwriting and manuscripts from station to station so that a telegram may become a legal document. He can also transmit a likeness by this agency, to be reproduced at the other end of the wire. Proposals have been made to the man of science to come to England.

Lord WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, a son of the Duke of Leeds, made his appearance in the Cambridge Insolvent Court on the 1st inst. His debts were stated at £1,066 6s. 11d., his creditors including tailors, tobacconists, a money-lender, a livery-stable keeper, and a college tutor. The insolvent said he was 25 years of age, and that previous to his coming of age his father had allowed him but £12 a year. He had, however, since increased the allowance to £100. The Judge condemned the conduct of the insolvent, knowing he had but £100 a year, to indulge in luxuries not to say vices. The insolvent had been contradicted on oath by two witnesses, and he must deal with him as he would with other persons, and, under the penal clause of the act, he directed that he should be imprisoned for six calendar months from the date of the vesting order.

The intelligent and liberty-loving people of Limerick lately burnt GARIBALDI in effigy. A mob of over 2,000 persons, adults and juveniles of both sexes, marched through all the principal thoroughfares with an effigy, placed upon a long pole, attired in shabby military uniform, with outstretched hands, the name of "GARIBALDI" being conspicuously displayed in the large characters, front and rear of the figure. This was followed by a figure of an executioner, holding a rope, the rear being brought up by blazing tar barrels on wooden platforms, borne on men's shoulders, the yells and shouts of the populace being most ferocious. The mob conveyed the effigy of GARIBALDI on to "Gallows Green," a place of public execution, where it was lowered by a rope into a burning tar barrel, and consumed amid shouts of acclamation.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "The fate of Miss EMMA WHEELER, daughter of Gen. WHEELER, commander at Cawnpore before the massacre, seems to have been definitely ascertained. Some months ago, it was roundly asserted that she was still living with the sowar who was said to have carried her off, and that she wished to hide her sorrows and her shame alike in oblivion. A native spy, who has been tracing her fate for several months, has learned that she was carried off from Cawnpore by NIZAM ALI KHAN, Rathan, a sowar of Rampore. A fellow-trooper thus describes him: 'Age 22 or 23 years, a fair complexion, height about 5 feet 7 inches, long nose, dark eyes, wears a beard and small moustache.' The statement is, that this fellow was accompanied (from Cawnpore) by his wife and sister; but that, on some quarrel taking place among them all one night, his wife became estranged from him, and that thereupon he went and killed the young lady (Miss WHEELER) in the jungle, and cast her body into a dry well. Such, I heard, was the account they gave of him, and that they had also declared that he perished soon after in the battle at Bootwal in a very miserable manner (' *burree khurrabée ke sath.*') To the native mind, the expression translated in the above, 'in a very miserable manner,' conveys the idea of something shocking and disgusting."

From the Upper Missouri.

WAR AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES—A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

From the Missouri Republican, July 11.

The steamer *Spread Eagle*, Capt. BOB WRIGHT, arrived yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, from the mouth of Milk river. She was the "flag-ship" of the fleet of mountain boats which left here on the 3d of May, in charge of Com. CHOUTEAU, of the American Fur Company. The fleet had a most trying time in reaching Fort Randell, in consequence of the extreme low water, and an unusual large number of passengers and amount of freight. At Fort Randall the fleet met the mountain rise, and from there up had comparatively smooth sailing.

From Mr. JACOB LINDER, mate, and Mr. JOSEPH MAYHOOD, carpenter, of the *Spread Eagle*, we gather some news in regard to the upper country, and the up-trip of the fleet. Forts Clark and Kip on the Missouri, and Fort Sarpie on the Yellow Stone, have been abandoned by the Fur Company. The various tribes of Indians along the entire upper river are reported to be engaged in a war of extermination. Every day almost war-parties were seen on the bank of the river. Bleeding scalps were seen dangling from sticks at the doors of the lodges of the chiefs and big men. Murmuring and complaints were the burden of the speeches at every council held. They complain of the Government, of the Indian Agents, and of one another. The probabilities are that they will allow no peace to each other till a strong military post is established at some point in their country, and the agents feel that until this is done their influence has but little force in controlling the turbulent spirits of the young and ambitious warriors.

A difficulty occurred on the *Key West*, on her upward trip, between Lieut. G. W. CARR and HENRY DIX, pilot of the boat. It appears, from the statements of gentlemen who were present, that Lieut. CARR, or some one of his soldiers, was desirous of shooting an elk which was seen upon the bank. The boat was approaching the bluffs above Fort Pierre, and it was desired to give notice of her approach to persons on the shore, so as not to delay the boat more than possible. To effect this, Mr. DIX blew the whistle, and at the same moment the soldier was going to shoot at the elk. The elk was startled by the noise, and ran off. Lieut. CARR then took a squad of soldiers, and went up to the pilot-house to attack Mr. DIX. He fired his Sharpe's rifle at him, but missed him, when Mr. DIX drew his revolver and commenced firing upon Lieut. CARR. He fired four shots, (the fifth one missing fire,) only one of which took effect upon CARR, very seriously wounding him in the shoulder. The soldiers then rushed into the pilot-house, knocked Mr. DIX down, thrust at him with their bayonets, (one going through his hand,) and finally tied him, and locking him in a stateroom, placed a guard over him. During all this time the boat was under way, with no one at the wheel. When any one tried to reach the roof of the boat the soldiers would force them back, and when some remonstrated with CARR, and told him that there was danger of sinking the boat, his reply was, "Let her sink and be d—d." Capt. WRIGHT finally, when he found he could not reach the pilot-house to manage the boat, went below and had the engines stopped until the other boats came up. Maj. BRICE promptly released Mr. DIX, and Lieut. CARR was court-martialed, but their verdict was not determined upon when the *Spread Eagle* left on her return trip.

Buffalo, elk, deer, bear and big-horn were reported more plentiful along the river than they have been known before for many years. Fresh meat was, therefore, had in abundance on the entire trip.

BREAD EXCITEMENT IN SAVANNAH, GEO.—There is at present considerable excitement in Savannah, Geo., because of the refusal of the bread-bakers of the city to comply with a city ordinance, which requires the City Treasurer, at the beginning of every month, to ascertain from the best authority the average price of flour in the city for the month previous, and thereby to regulate the assize of bread for the month ensuing, on such terms, in all instances, as shall secure a profit of $4 50 per barrel to the bakers. The bakers rebel against the enforcement of the law, and continue to make their loaves of a size which will give them the greatest profit.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup*, *gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

A. E. G., BROOKLYN.—A FEW DAYS AFTER writing to you I had to go to the country. Through some negligence, your letters were not forwarded, and it is only this morning that I find them awaiting me. I regret the delay sincerely, and will write immediately.
H. H. H.

G. K. K.—WRITE AS BEFORE. BE SURE THAT none others need apply. I am yours, A. S. F.

AMELIA, ADDRESS EDWARDS, POST-office, Princeton, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at retail their entire Stock of Fancy Barege SHAWLS, at the following reduced prices:

100 at	$1 50	Reduced from $3 50
150 at	2 00	Reduced from 5 00
250 at	3 00	Reduced from 6 00
200 at	4 00	Reduced from 8 00
100 at	5 00	Reduced from 10 00

The above goods are the cheapest ever offered in this City.

CANAL-ST., corner Mercer-st.

PRICES REDUCED
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.,)
ROBES, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT PRICES REDUCED,
to make room for our FALL STOCK, and at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,000 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N.B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value for them, and guaranteed not to be humbugged as by some false pretenders. From $2 to $30 apiece for dresses; from $3 to $14 for coats; from $1 upwards for pants and vests. The highest prices paid for children's ware, furniture and carpets. Call on, or address, HARRIS, No. 156 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. HARRIS.

THE SUREST WAY FOR LADIES AND gents to get a fair price for cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, and not to be humbugged by great puffs, is to send note by post to No. 152 7th-av., which will be punctually attended to. J. ANHALT. Ladies attended to by Mrs. A.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 25 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS.
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 69 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

FISHING TACKLE.

Rods, reels, lines, snells, gut, and all sorts of fishing tackle, powder-flasks and shot-pouches, of newest patterns, and all articles for fishing and shooting for sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY, or, if a sufficient number be enrolled, a regiment, of Zouaves in this City, under competent officers. All who would give the time necessary, and are willing to engage in such an organization are requested to address, giving their full name and residence, ZOUAVE, Post-office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TEN CASKS (425 gallons) of Lancaster Co. Rye Whisky, four years old, for a good 7-octave rosewood piano. For sample, &c., address A. McMICHAEL, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

A HOE DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS, 31x46, in first rate condition, will find a cash purchaser, if the price is low, by addressing PROPRIETOR care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York.

J. W. DAVENPORT, LATE WITH A. Craw, New-Haven Railroad. Books, papers, magazines, &c., at H. SMITH'S, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the dépôt.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, or would do chamberwork and mind children, or assist in the washing and ironing; does all kinds of family sewing very neatly, and is fully competent in either capacity; would prefer the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY COMPETent young woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and washing; is a good washer and an excellent shirt ironer; no objection to go with a family to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A well-recommended Englishwoman, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would not object to assist with the washing and ironing; is very anxious to oblige her employers. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chamber work and assist with washing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a Protestant; can be well recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 217 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 159 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linen in elegant style; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th av., near 9th st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; she is a first-rate meat cook, and understands washing in all its branches, and is an excellent hand at bread and pastry; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, second floor, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in washing; the best City reference given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 71 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook and to wash and iron. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City reference given. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 126 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable and deserving girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Can be recommended from her last place, as being a steady, capable and obliging servant. Wages not so much an object as a permanent and steady home. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and washer and ironer; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 375½ 3d av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a competent, economizing and really valuable servant, and will be very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; or as regular laundress in a private family; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, competent girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, lately landed, a situation to do general housework for a private family, or as chambermaid and to mind children; is very neat and tidy in appearance, and willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred to high wages; can be well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation for a respectable Protestant girl to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing and embroidery, or as plain cook and to do washing and ironing in a small family; desirous of a good home more than high wages. Can be seen at No. 22 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework. Is a good cook, washer and ironer. City reference given. Would go a short distance into the country. Inquire at No. 184 East 30th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a highly recommended, smart and tidy young woman, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, also a good dairy-maid. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a protestant woman as first class laundress, understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., between 12th and 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 120 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY desires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the hand; willing to assist in chamberwork; fully competent to take charge of an invalid, or would travel with a lady; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable French Protestant young woman, as a child's nurse. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived five years; no objections to the country; call at No. 121 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; is not subject to sea-sickness. Inquire at No. 375½ 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN WOMAN, (single,) of good education and good character, wishes to find a situation as seamstress; she understands dressmaking, milliner-work, and all kinds of ladies' fancy work. Address A. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PROtestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as plain seamstress and children's nurse. Would make herself agreeable and generally useful, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; does not object to the country or to travel with a respectable family. Good references. An answer to this will meet with prompt attention by addressing I. Z., care of Mrs. Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the very best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 18 West 20th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD like to obtain a situation as plain seamstress, or any light work about the house. Good City reference given. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a German Protestant, who speaks the English language fluently; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families, and has the best City reference from his last place, where he has lived for the last two years; no objections to the country or any watering place. Call or address F. S., 134 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF good character, wants a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family, and would wait on table if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Address E. W. C., Box 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman who understands his business well; can give good recommendations, and is willing to make himself useful. Address D. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; good reference from his last place. Address B. P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call at, or address, No. 470 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Frenchman of long experience, thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call on SAMUEL LOWRY, No. 332 Broadway, where the advertiser can be found.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a steady, competent man; understands how to keep a small place in order; can give the best City reference. Address R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN wishes the above situation; is a good driver; has had large experience in the care and management of cattle; has had also the management of an estate; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a sober, competent and well-disposed young man a situation; he is an experienced coachman and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; will make himself useful; wages moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man a situation to drive and to take care of horses, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; would assist in the garden and in the care of cows; can milk, plow, mow, &c.; is strong and healthy, and not afraid of hard work. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City references. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; is a good hand at milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; would prefer a lodge; the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, also the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 7th-av. A. KELLY.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER'S SITUAtion, by a smart active young man an American; has the best City references; a permanent situation more an object than wages; Address PORTER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good references. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the work of a first-class family; will go to the country if required. Can give good references from his last place. Address No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th st., in the French bakery and confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter; he has got the best of City reference for the last eight years; he is honest, sober and worthy of entire confidence; he leaves on account of his employer not wanting him in the Summer months. Call at No. 36 East 16th-st.

AS WAITER.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WITH good City references, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, or would wait on an invalid gentleman; is only a few days disengaged. Can be seen at No. 141 East 28th-st., in the store, for this week.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper who understands the New-York City lumber trade. Apply at the corner of 1st-av. and 32d-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A FEW miles in the country, a single man, to take charge of a garden and horse, and who understands making gas. Apply at Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper, who is willing to assist a lady in taking charge of her house and making herself useful; a suitable person will find a permanent and good home. Address, with name and references, and wages expected, for three days, D. E. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO GO a short distance into the country, on the Hudson River, who understands general housework, and who is a thoroughly good dairy woman; family return in Autumn to the City. Apply Tuesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN HONEST AND competent woman for general housework—one who has practiced plain cooking and can do it well. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 319 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A PAPER warehouse; must be strictly honest and temperate, thoroughly acquainted with packing, marking and shipping goods, and able to write well. Address Box No. 3 307 Post-office, stating name of his last employer, terms &c.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN FAmiliar with the City iron, steel and hardware trades. Address, stating previous occupations and salary expected, IMPORTER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SUperintendent for a fancy woolen mill. One who has a thorough practical manufacturing experience, capable of taking charge of the production of a first class, nearly new woolen mill, will be liberally dealt with, either by a salary or an interest in the establishment. Address (with particulars and references) Box No. 724 Post-office, New York.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 3 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—THE ATTENTION of capitalists or persons of means is called to the following. A party holding a large interest in one of the most valuable improvements of the age, (upon which many years of time and severe labor have been spent, with large expenditures of means,) now successfully completed and secured by several letters patent in the United States and Europe, is compelled by force of circumstances, to part with a portion or the whole of said interest. Part cash and part other kinds of property or securities would be taken, and very liberal arrangements made with suitable parties. This matter is well worthy of notice and examination as one of great value to those holding an interest in it. Prompt action is highly necessary as the time is limited, and any person desirous of investigating the subject may make immediate application to WM. A. FITCH, Esq., at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—NOW IN SUCCESSful operation; machinery to make a staple article of unlimited demand for cash, that is made largely by hand labor. The machinery and stock will be sold with right for this State, or the patent for the United States. Agents need not apply. Address G. & B., Box, No. 117 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW AND valuable invention, which should be owned by every farmer, merchant and mechanic. Smart, active and intelligent men wanted; none others need apply. Call at No. 41 Park-row and see the article, or address the AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC and Ambrotype Gallery, in a flourishing town not far inland. This gallery is now doing a prosperous business, but will be sold at a low figure, as the proprietor is soon to leave the place. For particulars, inquire of E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A DRUG-STORE, well stocked, doing a good lucrative business. Apply on the premises, corner 4th-av. and 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 light family carriages, buggies, bretts, phaetons, grocers', express, and business wagons. Also, second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 20 horses. For sale cheap. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASsenger Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A SORREL horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind. Apply at the Opera Stables, 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE Biddle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $20,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the dépôts of the Great Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point, and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building, present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but those highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in a style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to AARON OGDEN, Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. B. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 30. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 17, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute, No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn. The location is unsurpassable for the purposes of an Educational Institute. The most able masters in all departments. Mme. DON BERNARD has been for several years the French teacher of Rutger's Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges; Wm. Hall & Sons. Parents furnished with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of music, painting and modern languages.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping from No. 362 to the new and elegant building, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. New pupils received daily.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, (pupil of an eminent London master,) and whose musical compositions have obtained popularity in England, desires to engage in the approaching Fall with a school as teacher of the piano-forte, thorough bass and singing, or with a private family as governess, in which case she would besides instruct in French, (acquired in France,) drawing, and all the requisites of an English education. The highest references given. Address E. L., 7 buildings, No. 138 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, and is desirous of finishing her education, wishes a situation in some Seminary, where her services as assistant teacher would in part remunerate for instruction in the higher branches. She is perfectly competent to instruct in all the English branches. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address F. B. C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGlish lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is also a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No. 79 West 38th st., New-York. Applications from July 16 to 21 will receive immediate attention; after that time address by letter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR SINgle gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family, at No. 151 West 42d st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. The public, as well as the guests of the hotel, are invited to take their meals in the restaurant. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond and fourth floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in Brooklyn within a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Inquire at No. 162 State-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board and lodging in a clergyman's family, on moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE MARGIN OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The most romantic spot on the Hudson; sailing, fishing, &c.; most beautiful shady strolls. N. P. Willis calls it the beauty spot of the Hudson. Apply to J. CROOKS, Cold Spring Post office. Terms $5 per week for adults. Only 1½ hours ride from New-York.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the dépôt. Address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN a quiet, mountainous retreat, 1½ hours from the City; large shady lawn and airy apartments. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. S. Myers, No. 64 Broadway.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., near dépôt, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
E. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st.; trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS. 45 MURRAY-ST.
THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, A DESIRABLE RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one of the most complete turn-outs in the City, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of a very fine gray mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, gentle in harness. Also, a shifting top light-wagon, with a double set of cushions, made by S ivers & Smith; set of single harness, made by Wood Gibson; all of which have been in use only one month. Also, blankets, linen dusters, &c. To be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS—BElonging to the estate of Eli Smallwood, deceased—On TUESDAY, July 17 inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

130 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
30 shares Bank of America	100 each.
140 shares Merchants' Bank	50 each.
50 shares Park Bank	100 each.
40 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
60 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	100 each.

Regular Stock sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special Stock sales when required.

WM. MEYERS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, July 17 at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane in lots, from the shelves, to suit, a general assortment of white granite and common ware, French china and glassware, plated and britannia ware, knives and forks, &c., &c. Sale positive and goods carefully repacked for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a handsome black mare, five years old, 14½ hands high, with long natural tail; warranted sound and kind and can trot in 3½ minutes. Sold in consequence of the owner leaving the city.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will offer for sale at their Auction Rooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ A. M., 300 cases of boots and shoes direct from the manufacturers. Also, a large lot of stock goods in good order. Sale without reserve.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st.: bureaus, beds, cots, chairs, tables sofas, sofa beds, bookcases, glasses, Brussels and other carpets, hair and other mattresses, pillows, bedding, &c.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philipp's Mansion House and about 18 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the millpond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 19 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,131 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved lands in the State of Pennsylvania, situated near the borders of New-York and New-Jersey. Also, real estate wanted in exchange for good improved Brooklyn property. A handsome place at Ravenswood for sale cheap.
SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—In a beautiful and healthy locality, near the seaside, with fine views and most attractive surroundings. An excellent farm and country seat combined, containing about 140 acres, will be sold on liberal terms. For particulars apply to B. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 30 MINutes by steam from 42d st. on New-Haven Railroad, 7 minutes' walk from dépôt; three-quarters of an acre of land, underdrained, good state of cultivation, well-stocked with fruit, good water. Plans, &c., of the house and place to be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S WOOD.—The furnished country place, of 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 20 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone, basement house in 53d-st.; modern improvements; good neighborhood. Rent $500. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway, near Canal-st, 30 feet wide. No skylight. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 465 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 188 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises or of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3-story brick houses Nos. 88 90 and 92 East 33d-st.; also, the 3 story brick house No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. All in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

THE COUNTRY IN THE CITY.—A SMALL family which desires to be in the country for the month of August but cannot leave the City, can hear of a furnished cottage, with plenty of ground around it, with a garden, fruit trees, and a cow and of easy access by one of the Brooklyn City Railroads, by addressing R., Box No. 1,620 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. TO LET FOR SIX WEEKS.—The house is large and very convenient, is furnished throughout, and will be let with everything complete for housekeeping—including silver and linen. Apply to JAMES L. PHELPS, No. 59 John-st. Agents need not answer.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Ninety acres, half mile of Union Landing, three miles of Rahway Station, twenty miles from this City. It has good house and out-buildings. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.
The cheapest and best Self-Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash-Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW LIFE, BY USING JOHNSON'S Vegetable Columbian Bathing Cream. For sale by all respectable druggists and grocers. Dépôt, No. 142 Maiden-lane. Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW YORK July 11, 1860.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 12th July inst.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st, corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$205,271 36 was received from 3,764 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
These holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKING PARTNER.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN who has ample capital, and extensive and valuable acquaintances in the South and West, wishes a partner, for the domestic exchange and banking business; none but reliable parties of experience or capital need apply. Answers will be held in strict confidence, and may be addressed to Box No. 166, Post-office, New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—$60,000 to loan at 5½ per cent., $40,000 to loan at 7 per cent.; first and second mortgages bought by B. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway, or
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No. 4 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M. JOHN McKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 18, until the day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 25th inst. until Aug. 2.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1860.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board,
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 12, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors [on] the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. C. WINANS, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st., at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M. White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:00 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School-house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CRUYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—ADDITIONAL REWARD.—The undersigned, executors of the will of John Walton, hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of Five Hundred Dollars offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said John Walton and John W. Matthews. Any information concerning the affair will be received at the Coroner's office. WM. T. WALTON,
JOB LONG,
E. B. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all members of the Bricklayers Protective Union, that on and after July 13, 1860, they are strictly forbidden to work with non-members, and more particularly with front bricklayers, who are not members of this Union.
JOHN H. WARD, President.
JOHN CASEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Fireman's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR MARTINI'S
CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR!!
Is, without exception,
THE BEST MEDICINE
BEFORE THE PUBLIC
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IRREGULARITIES.
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
VERTIGO OR DIZZINESS,
PAINS IN THE KIDNEYS,
PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK,
PAINS UNDER THE SHOULDERS,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,
LANGUOR AND NERVOUSNESS GENERALLY,
DIFFICULT MENSTRUATION,
SUSPENDED MENSTRUATION
OR CESSATION OF THE MENSES,
&c., &c., &c.
Price, at retail, $1 50 per bottle; $5 for four bottles. For sale at the depôt, No. 177 William-st., and by druggists generally. And at wholesale, by BARNES & PARK, and F. C. WELLS.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricamar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 6 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* With colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DYSPEPSIA!—DON'T GO INTO ECSTACIES from the belief that the remedy I have prepared will cure everything! It will not set a broken bone, cure "liver complaint," remove warts, "purify the blood," straighten a curved spine, nor, like most "oxygenated" nostrums, will it relieve the purse without rendering an equivalent. But it will cure Dyspepsia—because the author knows what the disease is, and the cause of it. It is for sale at No. 863 Broadway. New-York. A pamphlet describing Dyspepsia may be had free, by inclosing a stamp for postage. R. GOODALE, M. D.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE ON seminal weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by a celebrated London physician. Call or address Dr. GOODING, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist,
No. 865 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.
NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of S. M. WOOD & CO., doing business at No. 77 Cedar st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTAFF,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 125th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing. 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P. M	Wednesd'y July 11, 7½ A. M
Thursday, July 12, 2 P. M	Thursday July 12, 8½ A. M
Friday, July 13, 3 P. M	Friday, July 13, 9½ A. M
Sunday July 15, 6 A. M	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A. M
Monday, July 16, 6½ A. M	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P. M
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A. M	Monday, July 16, 2½ P. M
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A. M	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P. M
Thursday, July 19, 8 A. M	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P. M
Friday, July 20, 8 A. M	Thursday, July 19, 3 P. M
Saturday, July 21, 8 A. M	Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M
Sunday, July 22, 8 A. M	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M
Monday, July 23, 7½ A. M	Sunday, July 22, 5 P. M
Monday, July 23, 5 P. M	Monday, July 23, 11½ A. M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P. M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A. M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P. M.
Friday, July 12, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P. M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P. M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A. M.
Th'sday, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 30, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st, connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 18th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catherine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R., at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC—FARE $1 25; TO MOHEGAN, $1.—The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, connecting with an express line of stages. Fare to Peekskill 40 cents.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:¾ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Hosmer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For CHARLES GRISWOLD, Manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea.
jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD,
GEO. B. WARD, Executors.
je26-law6mTu*

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER in New-York, romantic, accomplished, and prepossessing, desires the acquaintance of a gentleman, with a view to matrimony. Address THERESA, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS.
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. HERRAN, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship PARANA will sail from the stream for Galway on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. Passengers are requested to be at Pier No. 36, North River, before 2 o'clock. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, July 21.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AFRICA will sail 1st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ETNA, hence 19th inst. for Liverpool *via* Queenstown, are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on the morning of sailing. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 26 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on for getting satisfaction from, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. All should consult this naturally gifted lady, as it might save them many misfortunes. She causes speedy marriages, and tells all that concerns your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise all who consult her. N. B.—I am in possession of magic charms for love and good luck, which are ever certain of their effect. Mme. WILSON tells so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. No. 189 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and improved. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Hours of Exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN,
Commencing MONDAY, JULY 16, 1860.
One week more of the talented and interesting
COMPANY OF JUVENILE FAIRIES,
Who continue their varied and amusing entertainments
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7¾ o'clock, consisting of
BALLETS, SONGS, DUETS, MARCHES, DANCES,
&c., affording interesting and pleasing
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, to be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Also, life-like Wax Figure of the famous
TOMMY, OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
With the identical suit of Clothes worn by him here, and an autograph letter to Mayor Leland, to whom he presented the suit.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 pounds, eats 60 pounds fish daily, and requires 16 barrels sea-water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
THE LIVING SKELETON—FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON……Lessee and Manager
JOHN COOKE……Musical Director.
BENEFIT OF MRS. A. H. DAVENPORT,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Last night of PO-CA-HON-TAS.
A Great Bill.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1860,
JOHN BROUGHAM'S great Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
By BROUGHAM, DAVENPORT, the NELSON SISTERS, and the company.
The GALE SISTERS in a grand PAS DE DEUX.
Intermission for Promenade and Refreshments.
The roaring Farce of
THE IRISH TIGER,
In which Mr. Brougham will sing his great song.
"Ould Ireland, you're my darling."
Mlle. THELEUR and Mons. WEITHOFF, in a
PAS DE DEUX.
Concluding with
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR,
By Miss POLLY MARSHALL, Mr. DAVIDGE, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No secured seats except Orchestra and Private Boxes.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT,
First benefit in this City of
THE GALE SISTERS.
A most attractive entertainment will be offered.
Will soon be produced in grand style, ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager……Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager……Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director……Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist Mr. J. E. Hayes; Prompter, Mr. T. Glen
TUESDAY, July 17.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
TYCOON;
OR,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
It will be repeated this evening with the admirable comedietta of
THE WOMAN AND THE ARTISTE,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
IN TWO CHARACTERS,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS THE TYCOON,
Supported by a talented Company.
FRIDAY, July 20,
MR. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
IN REHEARSAL,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Benefit of
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
Will be presented for the
BENEFIT OF MR FLORENCE,
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles……Mr. W. J. Florence
(First time in New-York.)
To be followed by
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Principal characters by the FLORENCES.
To conclude with
THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
Tim……Mr. Florence
Nan……Mrs. W. J. Florence
To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!
Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S
UNRIVALED PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
and the following eminent vocalists:
MAD. FISCHER, Miss ELLA WREN,
LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. CROZIER,
and
THE COMIC WONDER—LITTLE FRED WREN,
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Vocal Conductor.
Admission……25 cents

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors…Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1860.
The performances will commence with
VIRGINIUS.
To be followed by THE SWISS COTTAGE.
And conclude with
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

THE STATUES.
PAUL AKER'S……DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S……EVE.
MISS LANDERS'……EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S……DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S……FISHER GIRL.
With 126 FINE PAINTINGS NOW ON VIEW AT DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW PIECES—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

$165 FOR A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO—Large round corners and all modern improvements, very little used. $100 for a 6½ octave rosewood piano. $65 for a melodeon, piano style.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 654 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $136.
Call and see them.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT PIANO, AT A much reduced price, is offered. Apply, without delay, at No. 98 Suffolk-st., the parties leaving immediately for Europe.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The weekly statement of the City Inspector shows that there were 442 deaths in the City last week, showing an increase of 11 over the mortality of the previous, and [illegible] less than the corresponding week in 1859. Deaths from acute disease, 277; from chronic disease, 135; external causes, &c., 30. Of the whole number, 259 were children under five years of age. The principal diseases were: cholera infantum, 52; infantile convulsions, 30; diarrhœa, 17; scarlet fever, 19; consumption, 53; dropsy in the head, 17; infantile marasmus, 24; inflammation of the lung, 15. Their nativity was: United States, 298; Ireland, 82; Germany, 36; England, 6; France, 6; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 2; Wales, 1; West Indies, 2; Austria, 1; and unknown, 6.

SANITARY REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

The past week has been a rather busy one in this Department, according to the annexed schedule of work performed, by the Sanitary Bureau, for the week ending July 14:

Abatement of Nuisances.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	236
Complaints for which no cause existed	3
Notices served	183
Abatements of Nuisances under notice	255
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	518
Number of loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,802
No. Dead Horses removed from City limits	40
No. Dead Oxen removed from City limits	4
No. Dead Cows removed from City limits	12
No. Dead Calves removed from City limits	[illegible]
No. [illegible] Offal removed from the City limits	[illegible]

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., Seized and Removed from the City.

Beef, lbs	1,677
Veal, lbs	683
Mutton, lbs	380
Fish, lbs	6,100
Pork, lbs	200
Poultry, lbs	78
Other Meats, lbs	1,255

Street Cleaning.

No. of Laborers employed	277
No. of Carts employed	322
No. of Loads of Ashes and Garbage removed	8,665
No. of Loads Street Dirt, Filth, &c., removed	7,800
Amount earned by Sweepers	$1,923 75
Amount earned by Dirt Cartmen	1,476 83½
Amount earned by Ash Cartmen	1,990 87
Total	$5,391 45½

AN IMPORTANT ERROR.

ANTICIPATING THE VOTE OF THE CITY FATHERS.

A communication from the Comptroller, relative to the floating debt of the City, was sent to the Board of Aldermen on the 3d of May last, and on motion referred to the Finance Committee, where it still remains. On the 11th ult., the Board met, and transacted a very large amount of business, which was published the next day in the papers employed by the Corporation. In connection with other measures this communication appeared as passed, on a division, by 17 members voting in the affirmative. This action seemed to gladden the hearts of some who were in for a slice of this appropriation. But, alas! on a further inquiry, it was found that the Finance Committee had not yet fully made up their minds to report on this important measure. It appears that the clerks of the Common Council enter all the work to be done on a manifold book before the meeting of the Board, and as each paper is disposed of, mark the action thereon on a place left vacant for that purpose. In some routine cases, they anticipate the vote, and generally nearly correct, even to a division vote; but, in this instance, they (the clerks) committed an error in considering the document as routine, and more so in publishing the same as passed. The only thing about it, is that this notice will bring it before the Board probably sooner than it would have come if otherwise.

INTEREST ON THE CITY'S FUNDS.

On the 28th of May a resolution was offered in the Board of Councilmen by Councilman VAN TINE, requesting the Mayor to report to this Board the arrangements effected with Mr. N. C. PLATT, the new City Chamberlain, in regard to the payment of interest on the moneys deposited in the Artisans' Bank. That resolution was, on motion of Councilman HALL, laid on the table, where it now remains, and is likely to stay.

The balance in the treasury at present is comparatively small, and is not likely to increase until next month, when the tax-payers will be called upon to pay their annual taxes, which will amount to probably from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000, and they have a right to know what becomes of that money, where it is deposited, and what interest it bears, if any. The tax-payers should know these facts, but it appears that they will not be enlightened from the above source.

THE COST OF THE JAPANESE.

It was stated at the City Hall, yesterday, that the "Committee on the Reception of the Japanese" had resolved to apply to the Common Council for a new appropriation of $105,000, annulling the $30,000 appropriation, which was to have been taken from the account of "City Contingencies." But, as the Japanese visit was a contingency not provided for in the tax-levy, it is claimed that the proposed appropriation cannot be made, under the present condition of the City finances, and that it must take its chances in the tax-levy of next year. The bills, many of which are said to be interesting, have not yet been laid before the Common Council.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

THE RIOTS IN CHATHAM-STREET AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting last evening at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer-street, for the purpose of ascertaining the parties who caused a disturbance in Chatham-street, on the night of the 3d of July, Mr. HENRY WILSON, Commissioner, in the Chair. Considerable interest was manifested among the members of the Department, and the large room in which the investigations took place was well filled. The fight, on the night of the 3d, was between Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21. The foreman of each of those companies, and some of the members were placed upon the stand and examined, but from the evidence submitted, it was impossible to tell how the fight originated, or who was engaged in it. Timothy Sullivan, foreman of Engine Company No. 13, and James McCullen, foreman of engine company No. 21, stated that to the best of their opinions the fight was caused by outsiders. The decision of the case was deferred until Thursday night, as the Commissioners wish to review the testimony. The charges brought against Engine Company No. 18 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, by Capt. CURRY, of the Twentieth Precinct, for engaging in a disgraceful fight on the 4th inst., was next examined by the Commissioners. The companies, it appeared, were returning from a fire in Twenty-eighth-street, and when on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, they ran into each other, and a terrible fight ensued, during which several of the members were cut on their heads with iron wrenches, hooks, bricks, &c. Some officers of the Twentieth Precinct, being in the vicinity, interfered between the companies and put an end to the fight by arresting some of the men, or the row would undoubtedly have ended more seriously. Three policemen of the Twentieth Precinct were examined and testified that some of the members were under the influence of liquor, but they could not tell which company commenced the fight. One of the officers said that the members of the companies were not all present. The roll was then called when it was discovered there were a number of members of both Companies absent. The Chairman said that he supposed those who were the instigators of the row had stayed away, and he thought it was best to expel all those who were absent, and then they would be sure to get the right ones. He gave those present notice, that whoever absented himself after being notified to be present at an investigation, should be expelled. The case was laid over until next Monday night. The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS MURDERS.—To-day the investigation of these mysterious murders will be resumed, in the Superior Court Room, by Coroner JACKMAN. Some twenty-five additional witnesses were subpœnaed yesterday to testify in the matter, but whether their evidence will serve to fix the crime upon anybody is a matter of great doubt. We understand that the most important testimony will be given by a young man who spent a portion of the Sunday following the night the murders were perpetrated with CHARLES JEFFERD, at East New-York. He asserts that the young man asked his opinion as to whether a person who shot the insulter of his mother would be severely punished, and of course, under the circumstances, the interrogatory adds to the suspicion against him. A colored woman has also been found by Detective ROACH who states that she saw Mr. MATHEWS shot, and had a good view of the murderer, whose arrest she could have caused, but she supposed at the time that he had been attacked by rowdies, and her sympathies were on his side. Other witnesses say that they can testify as to the size and general appearance of the murderer. The request of the [illegible] that the person by whom the revolver [illegible] have been given to the police.

HOMAGE TO HEENAN.—A continuous stream of visitors poured into the [illegible], at the corner of Th[illegible] and Broadway, during the whole of yesterday, and up to a late hour of the evening, to do homage to HEENAN, the "Champion of the World." Not all who [illegible], however, were fortunate enough to see the object of their attention, who seemed averse to meeting any except his most intimate acquaintances. He is stopping for the present at Bixby's Hotel, opposite the [illegible]," and several times he sought relief from friends too inconsiderately kind, by refuge in his quarters. When he returned, however, the congratulations were resumed, and he of course received them [illegible] until they again became oppressive. The [illegible] obtained from his conversation leaves [illegible] a match with MORRISSEY is his darling project, and until that can be brought about his pride refuses to be gratified by anything which his admirers are desirous of doing in the way of giving him a testimonial and formal reception. MACDONALD, his friend, who came with him to superintend his training, should the match with Morrissey be made, remained in his company all day. In the evening they took a ride together in the upper part of the City. It is said that HEENAN intends to open a public house immediately, somewhere in the Twelfth Ward.

REFUSAL TO PAY A MILITIA FINE.—THOMAS BOYER, a Marshal appointed to collect fines from persons who failed to parade at the annual training of the ununiformed militia, called yesterday morning upon Levi Stettaner, one of the delinquents, and demanded $3, the amount of the fine, besides $2 04 in addition, the costs of collecting it. Stettener refused to pay, and the Marshal informed him he should at once levy upon his goods, and proceeded to make good his word. In this action he was resisted and consequently he caused Stettaner's arrest. The prisoner was taken before Ald. BARRY, who is acting in the absence of the regular magistrate at Essex Market, and after hearing both sides of the story, he advised the parties to settle the matter between themselves. This was finally accomplished by Stettener paying $2 04, the amount of the costs. Mr. S. states that he was in Europe at the time the notice of parade is said to have been served upon him.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The extremely warm weather yesterday operated somewhat unfavorably upon the *Great Eastern* exhibition, and there was a slight diminution of the number of visitors. The average number daily is now reported at about five thousand, including half tickets. The agents have received several applications to have the great ship visit ports at the South, but thus far the inducements do not come up to the required standard to meet the enormous expense of moving her to the place desired. It is probable that Portland will be the only city which will be honored by a visit from the ship after she leaves New-York.

THE NEW CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—This recent institution, at No. 13 Avenue A, in the Seventeenth Ward, of which Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM is President, and Mr. P D. ORRIS Trustee, is succeeding well, the receipts ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 per day. Deposits of any amount, from 50 cents upwards, are received. Deposits can be made jointly by a man and his wife, and can be drawn by either, but those made by a married woman or a minor cannot be drawn except by the order of the person depositing them.

FREE ACADEMY PRIZE SPEAKING.—There was quite a large assembly at Cooper Institute last evening, to listen to recitations by a number of the students of the Free Academy. The exercises were varied and interesting. The speaking was very good and the friends of the students and of the institution were highly pleased with the performance. The commencement exercises of the Academy will take place at the Academy of Music this evening.

CLERICAL RUSTICATION.—With the advent of Summer the Clergy are wont to take leave of their congregations, lock up their churches, and flee to the country. On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached for the last time until September next. He will preach in Boston, Roxbury, and other places in New-England during his absence. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS is also away, having preached in Boston yesterday, preparatory to a tour to the White Mountains.

The Chicago Zouaves.

DRILL IN MADISON-PARK—MANŒUVRES IN THE RAIN—DINNER WITH COMPANY H., SIXTH REGIMENT—WHAT OUR MILITARY THINK OF THE ZOUAVES.

Notwithstanding the remarkable difference of opinion among the morning papers as to where the Zouaves would drill yesterday, about five thousand people, (no doubt having read the correct announcement in the TIMES,) were at Madison-Park to witness the interesting exhibition in the afternoon. General Superintendent KENNEDY had ordered fifteen platoons, or nearly three hundred policemen, on the ground, and theoretically made every requisite arrangement to have the crowd kept back. The police lines were extended to within twenty feet of the fence, and all the way round the Park, and within the space thus inclosed, the order was to admit none but policemen, members of the Press, and the Zouaves. If these rules had been strictly adhered to there would doubtless have been little cause for complaint; but, first one exception was made, and then another, and then more, until by the time the drill commenced, the privileged characters amounted to a small army, and seriously obstructed the view of those on the line of the police, among whom were many of the highest military officers in the City. Many members of the City Government were kept out, while others, not officials, and policemen present from curiosity only, were allowed inside the square. Even three personal friends of Col. ELLSWORTH, who entered with him, were put out, though they were known to Mr. KENNEDY, while one gentleman at least, personally known to the Superintendent, and having no other claim but that of being a prominent politician, was allowed to remain. The Superintendent's course in this respect was not consistent, and was generally condemned.

Although the crowd commenced collecting at 2 o'clock, the Zouaves did not arrive till 4 o'clock, but their attractive dress, active marching, and fine general appearance, secured them a hearty welcome. They lost little time in getting at work, and drawn up in hollow oval shape, on the plan of the hollow square, with the Colonel in the centre, went through the Zouave manual amid frequent applause. They then marched in column, by platoons, by company front, by the right and left flank, wheeling by the left, coming into company front from platoons, by the right and left oblique, on the right into line, on right by file into line, forming platoons by wheeling, breaking into sections and platoons, increasing and diminishing front while on the march, and other fine company movements executed in quick, double quick, and extra quick time, drawing down frequent applause from the large body of military and civic spectators that viewed the scene from the police lines, and the windows of the buildings facing the square. Though occasionally one of the Zouaves would stumble over a bench, run against a tree, or lose a hat, it caused not the slightest interruption in the company movements. Despite the obstacles in the way, the drill thus far was excellently managed, and deserved the commendation it received on all sides. The company then stacked arms, using the new stack now being practiced in the Seventh Regiment.

This stack is by some called the "Wolfe stack," because Mr. WOLFE recommended it to the Seventh Regiment. It is said, however, that it was discovered by Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH in the Mexican War. The manual of the Zouaves, however, claims the credit of discovering the new stack for Col. ELLSWORTH, and that he knew it about five years since, and states that he taught it to ten companies which are named.

About the time the company stacked arms, the lowering clouds that had for hours threatened to burst, did burst, and the consequence was a heavy shower that thoroughly drenched everybody. But citizens and soldiers alike stood their ground, and amid the rain the Zouaves performed a portion of their skirmish and bayonet drill. They deployed by platoons, rallied by fours, and went through the quarte, tierce, parry, thrust, develop, leap to the rear, deploy kneeling, retreat and fire kneeling, and other interesting points of this drill, to the great gratification of all the military men who witnessed it.

The shower had by this time increased to the dignity of a storm, and the Zouaves took a rest, and wrapped themselves up in their red blankets, presenting a rather picturesque appearance. When the rain subsided they resumed work, and went through a few of the deployments, disposition against cavalry and infantry, spreading over the entire field, advancing by platoons firing, marching in retreat, lying down loading and firing, and other novel movements that appeared to compensate the crowd for staying in the rain.

At one time, however, it seemed as if the entire line would be broken; the northeast side was forced with a rush, and the crowd mixed with the guests in the centre of the field. The Police, however, by strenuous efforts, succeeded in causing most of those who entered thus unceremoniously to leave. But the charm was broken, and there were occasional rushes to break the lines. After the drill the Zouaves accepted the timely invitation of a neighboring soda water seller to take a temperance drink, and then proceeded to their quarters.

At 7½ o'clock the Zouaves took a collation at the Lafarge House, at the invitation of Company H, Sixth Regiment, Capt. SCHWARTZ. After full justice had been done to the edibles, Capt. SCHWARTZ addressed Col. ELLSWORTH briefly. On behalf of the Company, he complimented the Zouaves for their proficiency in drill. He trusted that it would stimulate the Sixth Regiment to renewed efforts.

Col. ELLSWORTH responded, returning thanks to the Sixth for such courtesies as had been extended. He thought that whatever the Zouaves had accomplished was but an indication of what others could do with the same application. He complimented New-York as having a military spirit next to Massachusetts. As far as their drill was concerned, it would give them great pleasure to exhibit it. The supper, or collation, occupied but about three-quarters of an hour, and after mutual cheers the two companies proceeded by invitation to Niblo's Theatre. As they entered they were received with rounds of applause by the audience, the band playing the national airs.

The progress of the play was interrupted for the time, and *Po-ca-hon-tas* took occasion to say:

"No use of us trying to make laughs,
Everybody is thinking of the Zouaves."

And soon after, when BROUGHAM entered with his warriors, he said:

"Go in, pitch in, lick 'em, braves,
Like NAPOLEON'S Old Guard, or the Chicago Zouaves."

These hits were received with loud applause by the audience. As has been intimated, however, it is not among the civic populace alone that the Zouaves are praised, but our best officers universally acknowledge that there is not a company, in this or any other City, better drilled than the Zouave Cadets.

The expressions among military men in the City about the Zouaves' method of drilling are something like the following: "Very good, but not according to HARDEE—not in the book—very pretty, but not much use—would like to see them in our Armory—can't beat the Seventh—oh, it's very easy to drill thirty-six men that way—let them try thirty files front—the Seventh is as good as they in the manual—they can't expect us to do that drill, we would not be allowed to do it—the drill is effective, but not better than ours—it makes a pretty show—takes the rag off the First Division—hard work—splendidly done—our company can do that better." Such are a few of the exclamations, but the general sentiment is one of unqualified commendation.

To-day the Zouaves visit Brooklyn, at the invitation of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, and after visiting the Navy Yard and Mayor POWELL, will give an exhibition drill, probably at East New-York. Col. ELLSWORTH himself did not know certainly last night whether East New-York or Fort Green would be selected.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the Zouaves visit the *Great Eastern*, and go through their celebrated skirmish drill on the deck—which is quite large enough for a respectable parade ground. It is rumored that during the day the Zouaves will visit West Point, but that is as yet undetermined.

The very unusual manner in which the Zouaves are being entertained excites considerable comment in military circles, and it is charged by some that the strangers might be treated with more hospitality than to keep them running all over town for meals and look out for themselves as best they can.

There is so general a desire among military men to witness the Zouave drill under advantageous circumstances, that it has been proposed that the Academy of Music shall be leased for a night, and an exhibition drill given there. A complete drill would occupy three hours, and the receipts from the crowded house sure to be drawn, would prove a desirable addition to the Zouave treasury.

The City Post-office.

NO MORE PRIVATE LETTER CARRIERS—AN ORDER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, July 14, 1860.

SIR: I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an order made this day, declaring the streets in New-York City Post Routes, and to request you to have the same published for the information of all concerned.

As the act of 15th June, 1860, limits the carriers' fee for the delivery of letters to one cent, it becomes necessary, independently of other considerations, for the Department, in order to sustain the carrier system, to take charge of the whole business of letter carrying in New-York. Therefore, in promulgating the order of the Postmaster-General, you will, at the same time, give notice of his determination rigidly to enforce the laws against any and all private carriers or expresses in the City, from and after the 1st proximo. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HORATIO KING.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster, New-York.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1860.

NOTICE TO NEW-YORK LETTER CARRIERS.

Agreeably to the authority conferred by the 10th section of the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1851, entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes," it is hereby ordered that all the avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, roads and highways in all that part of the City of New-York lying south of and below Fifty-fifth-street, including that street, be and the same are hereby established as post-roads. This order to take effect 1st August, 1860.

(Signed,) J. HOLT, Postmaster-General.

THE CITY LETTER DELIVERY.

THE UP-TOWN AND DOWN-TOWN CARRIERS.

NEW-YORK, Station E, Eighth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Saturday's issue on "Post-office Letter Carriers," contains so much erroneous information on the subject, that the carriers of one up-town Station deem it necessary to contradict all that part of it which relates to their earnings and the labor performed by them. In said article you stated that "up-town carriers" seldom averaged fifty letters per day and consequently seldom contributed as much as that to the general fund. Now we intend to show you by incontrovertible facts, that in our Station, which is an up-town one, extending from Twentieth-street to Fifty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue on the East, to the North River on the West, we averaged daily during the month of June, which is generally a small month up-town, in consequence of people going to the country, nearly one hundred and thirty mail letters for each carrier, together with an average of sixty-three City letters for each carrier.

There are eleven carriers in this Station, each having to make four deliveries daily, which sometimes keep them traveling till 7½ P. M., by which time your down-town carriers are at home and after their supper. We don't blame the down-town men at feeling sore about this new arrangement. It is natural they should; but we blame them for misrepresenting us by stating what is not true to gain sympathy for themselves; for we believe the materials on which this said article was based was furnished by them. It is a conceded fact, that a man will deliver one hundred letters down town when he could scarcely deliver twenty-five up town in the same time, the down-town man having from five to twenty, and sometimes more, in one building, while the up town man has to deliver his singly, every letter bringing its fresh stoop, and consequently the delay of answering a bell and looking for change—for since this "penny system" commenced, some will ransack the whole house for it rather than change a five or ten cent piece. There are some routes up town that would try the nerve, as well as the patience of the best down-town man, and we know there are some of *them* could not walk over most of the routes four times a day. We hope the down-town men will not think hard of us for telling the truth, as we think they have had the "cream" long enough, when we had to be satisfied with the "skim milk;" but now, as the Postmaster-General has given it a good shaking up, they must be satisfied with "pot luck."

Hoping that you will, in justice to the up-town carriers, publish this statement,

We remain respectfully yours, &c., &c.,

1. B. COWEN, 6. F. PIERCE,
2. M. TUIT, 7. W. HUNTER,
3. B. SMITH, 8. W. JAHNE,
4. C. MYERS, 9. F. CONNOR,
5. M. WINES, 10. S. WARTS,
11. J. HOWENSTIEN.

The following is a correct list of the number of mail and City letters delivered by each carrier of this station for the month of June, in numerical order:

	Mails.	City.		Mails.	City.
No. 1	4,355	2,340	No. 7	3,765	1,376
No. 2	4,190	2,215	No. 8	3,214	1,838
No. 3	3,904	1,749	No. 9	1,444	549
No. 4	4,005	1,924	No. 10	2,031	855
No. 5	3,336	1,954	No. 11	2,801	1,404
No. 6	4,078	1,817	Total	37,122	18,021

Total, 55,143—or a daily average of 192.

LETTER FROM ANOTHER UP-TOWN CARRIER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES of July 14th, entitled "Post-office Letter-carriers," deserves a passing notice from one who has been connected with the carriers' department some eight years, and who knows something about the working of the system.

Under the late law authorizing the charge of two cents, the carriers, as has been intimated, kept one cent and returned the balance to the office. After a deduction of 32 per cent. towards the support of the wagons employed in conveying the letters between the stations and the general office, and also for the payment of the collectors of letters, the balance, amounting to about $30 per month, was returned to the carriers. According to this arrangement, the down-town carriers received a compensation of about $1,500 or $2,000 per year, and not $1,000, as stated in the article; while the up-town carriers received from $700 to $1,000 per annum. Since the reduction of postage, and the adoption of a general fund, of course each carrier will receive an equal remuneration for his services. We think this the least objectionable feature of the law, as there can be no good reason why a carrier above a certain district, and whose labors are just as arduous as those below it, should not be as well paid. It is true he may not deliver as many letters—but is it not just as easy to deliver one thousand letters, leaving ten at each house, as to deliver one hundred letters, leaving one at each house, and having at least four times the amount of ground to travel over?

If we are to judge from the tone of the article, the inference is drawn that the carriers in the upper districts should not receive an equal compensation with their down-town brethren. In order to substantiate this idea, it is stated that—

"This places on an equal footing of remuneration the down-town carriers, who deliver an average of from three to four hundred letters daily, making four prompt deliveries, and the up-town carriers, who deliver an average varying from ten to thirty-five letters daily, and seldom having occasion to make more than one, or at the most, two deliveries."

To my personal knowledge there is no carrier in the New-York Post-office who serves less than one hundred letters per day, and no carrier, however far up town his route may be situated, but makes, according to law, his four regular deliveries per day. But, for the sake of the argument, we will assume that the statement is correct:—then we ask is there any reason why an up-town carrier should be reduced to ten or thirty-five cents per day, while the carrier below a certain district shall be paid at the rate of a thousand dollars per year? In what are the down-town carriers better than their up-town brethren? It is true that they may be "men of fair education, who have to give two sureties in $2,000 each for the faithful performance of their work." But we do not think that education and intellect is confined to the lower Wards. We have men of education and intellect in the upper portion of the City, who are also obliged to give two sureties in $2,000 each.

Next we have the following suggestion:

"Four daily deliveries of letters are certainly not required in the up-town districts; and so true is this, that seldom are there any letters for more than a single delivery. By reducing up-town deliveries to one or two per diem, the force of carriers could be materially reduced and placed on a self-supporting basis—one carrier delivering, as he easily could, all the letters now delivered by three or four, under the present four delivery system."

Not only would this system prove an utter impossibility, but if it could be carried out would be an injustice to the citizens of our upper districts which they would not calmly submit to. The writer finds his time fully occupied in the delivery of letters four times per day, and is confident that he would not be able to deliver another route in connection with his own, even twice a day. Therefore we trust that our Postmaster will take into consideration the interest of his up-town carriers, as well as those of the lower districts; and as long as letters are to be delivered at one cent, let us have a general fund, or else pay the carriers a regular salary of at least $1,000 a year.

JAMES FONDA.

Another Disastrous Conflagration.

TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $26,000.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, yesterday noon, a fire happened in the stable rear of the iron-railing manufactory of VAN TASSEL & MCGINLEY, situated in Charles-alley, better known as Pig-alley, in the Ninth Ward, running through the middle of the block bounded by Washington, West, Charles and Perry streets. The structure in which it originated, as well as those adjoining, was built of wood, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the arrival of the firemen several buildings were destroyed. Even after they had brought several streams of water to bear upon the flames, their progress could not be checked, and some 25 buildings, consisting of stables, ice-houses, factories and tenements were consumed. The ravaged district covers at least one-half of the block, leaving only the buildings on the West-street side, and the three or four nearest that locality on Charles and Perry streets standing.

ON CHARLES-STREET.

Nos. 155 and 157 were occupied by M. S. WINCH as a stable and ice-house; loss $2,500; insured The intervening building was Mr. WINCH'S dwelling; loss $1,500; insured for $2,500 in the Irving Company.

No. 159 belonged to the Wyckoff estate. It was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. MARTIN; loss on building, $1,500; insured for $2,000; Mr. MARTIN'S loss on furniture is about $250.

No. 151, owned and occupied as a dwelling and shop by L. RYER. Most of his furniture was saved. The building was insured for $2,500 in the Greenwich Company. Loss upon it and furniture, $850. Mr. LAWRIE, who also lived in the building, suffered a loss of a hundred dollars.

No. 149—Dwelling and stables belonging to the Crowell estate. Loss about $950. Insured for $4,000 in the North River Insurance Company. M. J. CROWELL occupied the first floor as a grocery. He saved a portion of his furniture.

ON WASHINGTON-STREET.

No. 684—Owned by RUFUS S. KING, and occupied on the first floor as a grocery by Mr. FERDINAND LUBBE. Loss on building $500; insured for $2,000 in the Bowery Company. Mr. CARPENTER lived in the upper part of the building. Neither his loss nor that of Mr. LUBBE was great. No insurance.

No. 686—Owned also by Mr. KING. Loss, $500 in building; insured for $1,900 in the Bowery Co. Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MCCULLY and Mr. LONG occupied the premises. Their losses are, respectively, $50, $500 and $100. MCCULLEY was insured for $500 in the Greenwich Co.

No. 688—Owned by HOWELL DOBBS. Loss on building, $600; insured for $2,000 in the Greenwich Co. MATHEW and JACOB LAWSON were the occupants. Their joint loss amounts to $200; insured for $600 in the New-Amsterdam.

No. 690—Also owned by HOWELL DOBBS. Loss on building $600. Insured for $1,250 in the Greenwich Company. The occupants were Mr. CASPER and ALBERT LAWSON; joint loss $300. Insured for $400 in the New-Amsterdam Company.

No. 692—Owned by RUFUS S. KING. Loss on building, $700. Insured for $1,900 in the North River Company. Mr. EIMER, shoemaker, was one of the occupants; loss $100. Insured for $400 in the Irving Company. The upper portion of the building was used as a dwelling by Mr. BISHOP. Loss $150; insured for $400 in the Irving Company.

No. 694—Owned by JACOB MOORE; loss on building, $900; insured for $2,000. The occupants were S. GAGE and N. LAWSON; joint loss, $500. Mr. GAGE was insured for $500 in the American Company.

No. 696—Owned by WM. H. DOBBS; Loss $650 on building; insured for $2,500. Loss of Mr. ROBBINS, the occupant, $150; uninsured.

No. 698—Owned and occupied by NATHANIEL HOWELL. Loss on building and furniture, $800. Insured for $2,000 in the Greenwich Company.

No. 700—Owned, also, by Mr. HOWELL. Loss $400. Insured for $1,500 in the North River Company. Mr. BUSCH occupied the building as a grocery and dwelling. Loss $250; insured for $500.

IN PERRY-STREET.

No. 140½—A blacksmith shop, owned by NATHANIEL HOWELL. Damage, $50. Mr. HILTON, a saw-filer, occupied the premises. Loss, $100.

No. 142—Also owned by Mr. HOWELL. Loss, $500. Insured for $1,000 in the North River Co. Occupied as a dwelling by Messrs. SILVES and HOWES, whose joint loss amounts to $400. Uninsured.

No. 144—Owned and occupied by Mr. MOORE. Loss $500; insured for full amount.

Nos. 146 and 148—Belonged to the Thurston Estate. The buildings were occupied by VAN TASSEL & MCGINLEY, iron railing manufacturers. Loss on building, $3,000; fully insured. VAN TASSEL & MCGINLEY'S loss is about $1,500; insured for $400 in Rutgers Co.

No. 150—Owned and occupied by J. H. IRVING; loss $1,800. Insured for $4,300 on building, furniture, and a stable in the rear, in the Firemen's Fund Company. A stable in the rear of No. 153 Charles-street, also owned by Mr. IRVING, was destroyed; loss $800; insured for the full amount in the Irving Company.

No. 152—Belonging to the Thurston estate, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured for $1,500. The names of the tenants are Messrs. BROWN, EDSALL, FLITLOCK and CAIN, who each lost a portion of their furniture.

No. 154—Owned by Mr. CLARK. Loss $500. Insured for $1,500. Occupants, Messrs. BUCHANAN, PROPER and Mrs. BAKER. Aggregate loss $200. Mr. BUCHANAN was insured in the People's and Mr. PROPER in the Greenwich Company.

No. 156—Belonged to the Wyckoff estate. Loss $500. Insured for $1,500. One of the occupants, a Mr. SAWYER, lost $500 in cash. The other tenants were Messrs. CAISS, WHEELER, HAVENS, and another. Their joint loss is about $250.

No. 158—Also a part of the Wyckoff estate. The occupants were WM. LEFFERTS and three widows named COOK, LYONS and DEMING. Their aggregate loss is $200.

The stables in the alley were rented by a number of cartmen, all of whom suffered slight losses, by the destruction of feed, harness, &c. Fortunately the stables were vacant at the time, or many horses would have been burned.

It was past 4 o'clock before the fire was subdued. During its progress several of the firemen were injured. Among them were Mr. C. W. WARNER, a member of No. 14 Hose Company, who fell from a ladder, and was very badly hurt. Another member of the same Company had his leg crushed by falling timbers. WM. BENNETT, of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, was struck on the head by a piece of slate, receiving a skull wound. Another fireman was prostrated by sun-stroke.

Baptist Missions in the East and West Indies.

ADDRESS BY E. B. UNDERHILL, ESQ.

EDWARD BEANE UNDERHILL, Esq., for twelve years past Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, who has spent the last four years in paying official visits to the Missionary Stations of the Society in the East and West Indies, delivered, by invitation, yesterday, an address before a meeting of clergymen and others, at the Bible Union Rooms in Broome-street, upon the condition and prospects of the missionary cause in the countries which he had visited. After prayer by Dr. WEBB, of New-Brunswick, Mr. UNDERHILL was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE.

He said he was happy to meet in this country many brethren whose acquaintance he had made in the old world, and regretted that he could not spend more time here before his return to England. He had spent two years and a half in India, and had found the Missionary cause in a most flourishing and hopeful condition. There was no jealousy among the missionaries of different sects and the prosperity of one was regarded as the prosperity of all. For a long time the cause made but slow progress in India, but a remarkable change had of late years taken place in the Hindoo mind.

A knowledge of the gospel was very generally diffused among them, and there was a great falling off in the manufacture and worship of idols, and many heathen temples were going to decay. While in Calcutta he witnessed one of their great religious festivals, and the attendance thereat, as well as the exhibitions of self-torture, were small compared with former years. The London mission in India numbered about 40 European and about 200 native teachers, nearly all of whom addressed the people in their native tongue. They sought out the people in their houses and in the market places, and made long journeys through the country preaching the truths of Christianity. In the northeastern provinces of India there were glorious instances of martyrdom among the native Christians. The system of caste, which had heretofore been prejudicial to the missionary cause, was about being abolished, and Christianity would have free scope. The mutiny was generally regarded by the natives as a struggle between Christianity and Hindooism, in which Christianity triumphed, and the field was now open for a rich harvest. In reference to Christian education in India, he said that the college at Serampore was now in a highly prosperous condition having 400 native scholars, who daily assembled for instruction. There was also a large Theological class. Many of the better-educated Hindoos had become Theists, and large numbers were becoming Rhummists, a sect long ago established but recently revived with vigor. Some had become freethinkers, and were readers of THEODORE PARKER and men of his stamp. The Press in India was aiding immensely the cause of education. There were in one year forty presses in Calcutta, issuing 400,000 copies of Bengalese books. A portion of these were Christian books, but the larger part were translations of Hindoo sacred books, which, though falling far short of Christian teachings, were yet of great service in educating the minds of the people and lifting them out of their idolatry. The great work of the London Society was the translation of a complete Sanscrit Bible and Testament. This book was greatly sought after by the Hindoo Pundits, the Sanscrit being the foundation of most of the colloquial languages of India. It was a work which would be of immense service to the Hindoo missionaries. It was important that an edition of the Scriptures should be printed in Hindee, Hindostanee and Bengalee, and he appealed to the Christians of America to assist in the work. A young man, named CARTER, had translated the Bible into Cingalese, which was of great service. In reference to the missionary stations in the West India Islands, from which he had just returned, he spoke in the most encouraging terms. There were more church members in proportion to the population, and a more general attendance upon public worship than in any other part of the world. In Jamaica alone there were not less than 160,000 people under regular religious instruction. The results of emancipation had not been prejudicial to the religious condition of the people, and education had greatly advanced in consequence of it. The speaker then dealt at some length upon the political emancipation in the West Indies, taking pretty much the same view of the question as has been so ably set forth by the correspondent of this paper, in the letters that have appeared in the TIMES during the last six months.

At the close of Mr. UNDERHILL'S address, resolutions were passed by the meeting acknowledging the pleasure of the audience in listening to his interesting address, and expressing the "hope that he would at a very early period embody for publication, and furnish to the world the important results of his observations." The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. HISCOX.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

WM. CHALMERS, the lad whose head was cut by a saw on Wednesday last at the sash and blind factory in Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital. When the accident happened, deceased was in the act of removing sawdust from beneath a frame upon which a circular saw was revolving. In attempting to assume an upright posture his head struck the saw, and in an instant it whizzed through his skull, making a cut 7½ inches long, and penetrating a depth of 2½ inches into the brain. The little fellow, for some days after the occurrence, seemed to experience little difficulty from his wound. He conversed rationally, and his symptoms were not at all unfavorable. On Friday night, however, inflammation commenced, and soon his left arm became paralyzed, after which he sank rapidly. The surgeon in attendance speaks of the case as one of the most remarkable instances of vitality under such injuries that ever came within his experience. Deceased was 14 years of age, and lived at No. 280 West Thirty-third-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

MICHAEL BARRY, a laborer, employed at the Central Park, while attempting to remove a heavy stone from a cart on Saturday morning, received a fracture of the skull in consequence of its falling over upon him. He died at the Bellevue Hospital on Sunday....On the 5th inst., THOMAS WALKER, an aged Irishman, fell down a flight of stairs and broke several of his ribs, besides sustaining other injuries which resulted in his death. In each case an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and verdicts of "accidental death" were rendered....Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK MULLEN, a boy 5 years of age, who fell off a truck, upon which he was riding, in Eighty-seventh-street, on Saturday afternoon, and was fatally injured by the wheel passing over him. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased lived with his parents in Eighty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue. ....The body of a man dressed in the clothes of a penitentiary convict, was found on Sunday evening in the river, near Hunter's Point. It was brought to the City, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it. The name of deceased was not ascertained. He was apparently 50 years of age, and had probably been drowned in an attempt to escape by swimming from Blackwell's Island. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered....On Saturday night a man was found upon the sidewalk in Tenth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, in an insensible state, and with his skull fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, but could obtain no evidence establishing its identity. Deceased appeared to be a laborer, about 55 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The Committee on Opening Streets reported in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for regrading and repairing Flatbush-avenue, and the streets at and in the vicinity of Fifth and Flatbush avenues, so as to conform to plan of grades adopted, on file in the Street Commissioner's office. It was adopted. Alderman DAYTON presented the following communication from S. H. HAMMOND, Deputy Attorney-General of the State:

"DEAR SIR: Mr. TREMAIN has sent me your letter with the request to answer. I am not aware that the suit in relation to the ferry leases has yet been determined, although the injunction has been removed. At all events, the Attorney-General has had no official notice of the fact, nor has any bill of costs been served at this office. When served, as I presume it will be in due time, I will advise you of the amount."

Placed on file.

FRANCIS SWIFT sent a petition asking to have the dogs taken to the pound drowned instead of having their brains knocked out, as now, with a club. To Health Committee....An invitation of Capt MORGAN, of the National Greys, to review the Chicago Zouaves, and also witness that Company drill at East New-York, at 12 M., to-day, was presented and accepted....By resolution, the Board directed Munroe-place to be repaved with Belgian pavement....A motion to repair James-street market, at an expense of $600, was referred to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses....A petition was presented asking for a special election in the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman STANSBURY, and referred to the Law Committee....The Mayor and Health Officer submitted a report of their visit to Boston, as delegates to the National Sanitary Convention. The report was accepted and filed ....A report in favor of opening Utica-street, from the Atlantic-avenue to the city line, was adopted. The Assessment Committee presented a large number of reports, when the Board adjourned for one week.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Late on Saturday night last, a fight took place in a tenement-house on North Eighth-street, near Seventh-street, during which THOMAS LACKEY received a blow on his head from an ax, and was so seriously injured that he will not probably recover. MARY BUCK, who used the ax, and a man named KEENAN, who participated in the affray, were arrested by the Police and committed for examination.

THE RULING PASSION.—A fire company in the Eastern District was invited last Sunday to attend a church on Graham-avenue. The invitation was accepted and the firemen attended in a body. When the pastor had reached about the middle of his sermon, an alarm of fire was sounded, when the firemen, to the astonishment of the preacher, left the church to attend to the fire.

DROWNED.—PHILIP BALDEAF, German, was drowned Sunday evening while bathing in Newtown creek. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 156 Montrose avenue.

CITY COURT.—The Judge of the City Court has issued the following: "Ordered, that all orders to show cause returnable before the 19th inst. and all motions noticed to be heard before that time stand over to Saturday the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M."

ITEMS.—Coroner MURPHY was called upon, yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of MARY DONNELLY and a still-born child at a house in North Fifth, near Third-street, whose deaths it is supposed were caused by violence at the hands of the husband of Mrs. DONNELLY. The case will be investigated today....Mrs. SARAH E. WALDO, of No. 5 Eleventh-street, was so severely burned, Sunday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp that she cannot recover.

(Advertisement.)

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

(Advertisement.)

Diarrhœa and Dysentery are now casting the shadow of Death into almost every family; be advised, sufferers, listen to the voice of truth, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are a certain cure—they never fail—try them ere it is too late.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16.

FLOUR dull, demand confined mostly to the wants of town trade. WHEAT dull, demand confined to small milling lots, in bags, at prices affording no criterion of the condition of the market. CORN lower, and in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bush. Illinois at 52c.; 6,000 bush Prime Yellow ditto at 53c. OATS firm; sales 12,000 bush. Wisconsin and Canadian at 33½c. WHISKY nominal at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat; 95,000 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat; 70,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged with moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales 800 bbls., at $5 50 for extra State; $6 25@$7 for favorite double extras. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales, 4,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1 20½ afloat. CORN held at 54c.@54½c., but without buyers. OATS, BARLEY and RYE inactive. Canal boats scarce and Freights firm; Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bush. Wheat; 164,000 bush. Corn; 25,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 34,000 bush. Corn; 2,754 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 16.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25 for Spring Extra, delivered. WHEAT dull at $1 05 for No. 2 in store. CORN very dull, and 1½c. lower; sales 47,000 bushels at 41½c.@42c. in store. OATS dull and 1c. lower; sales 15,000 bushels at 25c. in store. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 99,000 Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 160 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS advanced ½c.; 7c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 16.

FLOUR dull; sales 2,000 bbls. Superfine at $5 25. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bushels new Red at $1 28; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN steady; Yellow at 55c.@56c. MESS PORK, $19 25; PRIME $15 25. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c. WHISKY steady at 21c.@22c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 16.

FLOUR very dull; new offered at $4 65. WHISKY steady at 17c. PROVISIONS firm; holders demand an advance; Mess Pork, sales 1,925 bbls.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 16.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 16.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. French, Miss Anna French, Mr. Wandcliff, lady, child and nurse; A. S. Harper and lady, G. Radcliff and lady, Mrs. S. Hill, Mrs. Prun, Miss E. Prun, Miss L. Price, Mrs. Murrill, Mr. Geffrie, Miss Roberts, Mrs. E. Montgomery, Mr. Nichols and lady, Miss M. Casey, Rev. P. Smith, Messrs. Boyd, Lord, Sergien, Shipman, Darlington, Watson, Miss Abernethy, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. White, Messrs. Emmerson, McKinchley, McClendemin, Davidson, Knox, Mulholland, Shegegose, Pratt, Barnby, Henott, T. Riemer, Parker, Meagher, Stewart, Thomson, Geffe, Ross, S. Hill.

In schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, from Camp Pinkney—Dr. Mitchell and family, Messrs. Cook and Spragg, Mrs. Mooers.

In brig Ann, from Cape Palmas—Mr. Leo L. Lloyd, Mrs. S. E. Powers, Mrs. Rachel Williams.

In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—C. F. Duhrkoop, wife and family; C. Hoffner.

In bark Reindeer, from Ponce, P. R.—Don L. Tors, Don O. Rodgers, Capt. J. C. Whittlesey.

In bark Mustang, from Matagora Bay—Mrs. Moore and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon rises .. 3 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 53 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate.... 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous Bros.

Ships John Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Palestine, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Bark Trio, Bryn, Buckwish, Holmboe & Hoadley.

Brigs Mary Ellen, Sheridan, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; S. Peters, Higgins, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; A. Horton, Orcutt, Newburyport, Metcalf & Duncan; M. Pierce, Bartlett, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. B. Hamilton, ——, Remedios, H. S. Vining; Elmir, Tapley, Salem, ——; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, ——; L. Heywood, Stowe, Marseilles, T. H. Sanford.

Schooners Renshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Ventrosa, Roberts, Harbor Island, ——; Reeper, Ferris, New Haven, master; Minnehaha, Young, Philadelphia, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br. screw,) Petsell, Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to S. G. Dale. July 6, 40 miles E. of Cape Clear, passed steamship Vigo, hence for Liverpool. 7th, lat. 51 24, lon. 22 09, passed Danish brig Christianna, bd. E. 8th, lat. 50 53, lon. 30 18, passed a steamship, supposed to be the Illinois, bd. E. 15th, 200 miles E. of the Hook, passed Brem. bark Oriolan, from Bremen for New-York. Arr. off the Battery at 3:15 A. M.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship John Merrick, Crabtree, Havre June 1, with mdse. and 27 passengers to H. Tupper & Son. June 30, lat. 40 35, lon. 41, was boarded by Capt. Pierce, of whale-bark George and Mary, on a cruise; had 360 bbls. sperm oil. He reported having spoken June 26, in lat. 41, lon. 44, ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, hence for Havre.

Ship Owego, Stevens, Liverpool June 1, with coals and 20 passengers to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship Esmeralda, York, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal and 24 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Adjuster, [illegible], from Iquique, Mexillon and Pisaqua April 20, with nitrate of soda to Napier, Welsford & Rankin—vessel to Funch & Meincke. Passed Cape Horn May 15, crossed the Equator June 16, and arr. at the Delaware Breakwater July 10, being 81 ds. passage.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Ponce, P. R., July 5, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Mustang, Pennington, Matagorda Bay June 18, with cotton, hides, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo June 29, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. from Inagua July 6, in co. with whaling-bark Messenger, Holmes, on a cruise, 2½ months out, with 60 bbls.

Brig Ann, (of Guilford, Conn.,) Alexander, Cape Palmas 39 ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. July 8, James H. Horace, a passenger, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Granada, Pettingill, Nuevitas July 1, with sugar, melado, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Perthshire, (Br., of Miramichi,) Outhouse, Hull 45 ds., with coals to Wm. Lancaster. Has had good weather, with light winds.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Percey, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Wiayaw, (of Bucksport,) Wyman, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Dutchess, (Br., of Bartlepool,) Sowisby, Cadiz 55 ds., with cork, &c., to Grund & Westervelt.

Brig Union, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Mary Pierce, Bartlett, Rondout, with coal for Salem.

Brig Elmir, Minge, Rondout, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce. July 14, off Cape Fear, saw schr. Wide World, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, with loss of bowsprit and leaking.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Pierce, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Julia Ann, Rogers, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr Alma, (Fr.,) Dallohen, St. Pierre 16 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Grace Caroline, Barell, New Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalem, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Billings, Elizabethport with coal for Boston.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abrahams, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Cornelia, Noys, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Adams, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Boston, with mdse for Albany.

Schr. Splendid, Mitchell, Tremont 7 ds., with spars to J. L. Snow.

Schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, Fournier, Camp Pinkney 7 ds., with naval stores to George M. Smith.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Eddyville, with iron for Boston.

Schr. Corinthian, Marcy, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. J. W. Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodges, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Fanny Davis, Mumford, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Three Sisters, Purcell, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Phillips, Virginia, with apples.

Schr. Typhoon, Smith, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth, West, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Saganau, Crosby, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Case, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. Stewart, Abrams, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Hannah D. Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Henrietta, Newman, Newport 3 ds.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Nantucket 3 ds.

Sloop Speaker, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Stonington.

BELOW—Ship Devonshire, Anderson, London June 11; Brem. bark Coriolan, Steengrafe, Bremen June 8.

SAILED—Steamships Bavaria, for Hamburg; Quaker City, for Havana.

The ship Amazon, for London, and Br. bark Trio, are at anchor at Quarantine.

WIND—Sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 16, sunset.—Steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, cld. the Bar at 2:30, and Quaker City, for Havana, at 3:35 P. M. No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E. Weather cloudy and hazy.

HIGHLANDS, July 16, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E. Weather cloudy.

BOSTON, July 16.—Off Highland Light, steamer S. R. Spaulding, Baltimore; ship George Washington, Liverpool; schr. N. H. Grilliland, Charleston.

NORFOLK, July 16.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Josiah Bradlee, and sld. for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

BREMEN, June 30.—The lighter Johanna Friedrick, from this port for Bremenhaven, loaded with about 150 cases of goods, was on the 14th inst., off Vegesack, on the River Weser, in collision with another lighter, in consequence of this accident stranded; assisted off, got leaky, and sunk in the river. The goods were for the Brem. ship Elena, at that time ldg. for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Thatcher—of Bangor, strg. S., was seen July 2, lat. 31 20 N., lon. 64.

Greyhound—whaling bark, of Westport, was passed April 23, lat. 19 42 S., lon. 34.

Havana Packet—Dutch bark, was seen July 2, lat. 31 20 N., lon. 64.

Martha and Emma—brig, strg. S., July 9, lat. 41, lon. 68 48.

Oriental—schr., was seen, July 7, in Crooked Island Passage.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, July 6, schr. Pilot's Bride, for Philadelphia next day.

At Ponce, P. R., July 5, brigs Robert Mowe, for New-Haven, ldg.; Rainbow, do., do.

At Cape Palmas, June 7, bark J. W. Paige, Gibbs, for New-York next day.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Narragansett, in the English Channel; Balbec and Charlotte, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Masconomo, at Havre.

Arrived from Savannah—Berlin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Columbia, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—Royal Victoria, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—CARRIAGES OF all kinds, with or without drivers, buggies or saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive on the Park, at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av., opposite main entrance; 6th-av. cars stop in front of the door. Private sitting-room for ladies.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES WILL be taken at a farm house, pleasantly situated along a beautiful river, a short distance from Long Branch. Facilities for fishing, sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED—TO TAKE charge of a store nights. Address D. B. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with reference, and if can give security.